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FRED. KURTZ, Editor and Proprietor.

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Harvest Home.

All safely gathered in
Is Autumn's golden grain;
How sweet to hear the ringing cheer
That greets the last full wain!

We may not even call
An ear of wheat our own,
But where's the heart that takes no part
In hailing Harvest Home.

Then let thanksgiving songs
Be o'er the country spread,
To Him to whom the praise belongs
For sending daily bread.

For He whose gracious eye
Has slumbered not nor slept,
Again has sent a rich supply,
And well His promise kept.

So let thanksgiving songs
Both far and wide be spread,
To Him to whom the praise belongs
For sending daily bread.

Measuring the Baby.

We measured the riotous baby
Against the cottage wall—
A lily grew up at the threshold,
And the baby was just as tall!

A royal-tiger lily,
With spots of purple and gold,
And heart like a jeweled chalice
The fragrant dew to hold.

Without, the blue-bird whistled
High up in the old roof-trees,
And to and fro at the window
The red rose rocked her bees;
And the wee, pink fists of the baby
Were never a moment still,
Snatching at shine and shadow
That danced on the lattice-sill.

His eyes were as wide as blue-bells—
His mouth like a flower unblown—
Two little bare feet like funny white mice
Peeped out from his snowy gown;
And we thought, with a thrill of rapture
That yet had a touch of pain,
When June rolls round with her roses,
We'll measure the boy again.

Ah me! In a darkened chamber,
With the sunshine shut away,
Through tears that fell like bitter rain,
We measured the boy to-day,
And the little bare feet that were dimpled
And sweet as a budding rose,
Lay side by side together,
In the hush of long repose.

Upon the dainty pillow,
White as the risen dawn,
The fair little face lay smiling,
With the light of Heaven thereon—
And the dear little hand like rose leaves
Dropped from a rose lay still,
Never to snatch at the sunshine
That crept to the shrouded sill.

We measured the sleeping baby,
With ribbons white as snow,
For the shining rosewood casket
That waited him below;
And out of the darkened chamber
We went with a childless moan—
To the light of the sinless angels
Our little one had grown!

MARRIED IN A SNOW STORM.

About the year 1811, memorable in Russian history, there lived upon his estate of Nemaradof, a rich landed proprietor, Gabriloviteh by name, noted for his affability and hospitality. His house was always open to his friends and neighbors, who used to congregate there every evening; the older ones to enjoy a game of cards with the host and his wife Petrowna, the younger ones in the hope of winning the favor of Marie, a beautiful girl of 17, the only daughter and heiress of Gabriloviteh.

Marie read French novels, which naturally rendered her very sentimental and romantic. Under these circumstances love was not long in coming. The object of her affections was a Russian cadet, with scarcely a penny in his pocket, who resided in the neighborhood, and was then home on leave of absence. As a matter of course he returned her love with equal ardor. Marie's parents had strictly forbidden her thinking of such a union, and they treated the lover, wherever they met him, with just as much friendliness as they would have shown to an ex-collector of taxes. The amorous pair meantime carried on a correspondence, and met clandestinely beneath the shade of the pine grove, or behind the old chapel. As will readily be supposed, they here vowed eternal fidelity to each other, complained of the severity of fate, and devised beautiful plans for the future. After some time they naturally came to think that, should their parents persist in opposing the union, it might in the end be consummated secretly, and without their consent. The young gentleman was the first to propose this, and the young lady soon saw the expediency of it.

The approach of Winter put an end to these stolen interviews; but their letters increased in frequency and warmth. In each of them Vladimir Nickolovitch conjured his beloved to leave the paternal roof, and consent to a clandestine marriage. "We will disappear for a short while," he wrote, "come back, and cast ourselves at the feet of our parents, who, touched by such constancy, will exclaim, "come to our arms, dear children!" Marie was long irresolute; at length it was agreed, however, that she should not appear at supper on a day appointed, but should retire to her room under the pretext of indisposition. Her maid had been let into the secret. Both were to escape by a back-door, in front of which they would find a sleigh ready to convey them a distance of five wersts, to the chapel of Jadrino, where Vladimir and the priest would await them.

Having made her preparations, and written a long apologetical letter to her parents, Marie retired betimes to her room. She had been complaining all day of a headache, and this certainly was no mere pretext, for the nervous excitement had in truth indisposed her. Her father and mother nursed her tenderly, asking her again and again: "How do you feel now, Marie? Are you no better?" This loving solicitude cut the girl to the heart, and with the approach of evening her excitement increased. At supper she ate nothing, but rose betimes and bade her parents good-night. The latter kissed and blessed her, as was their wont, while Marie could scarcely repress her sobs. Having reached her room, she threw herself into a chair and wept aloud. Her maid finally succeeded in comforting and cheering her up.

Later in the evening a snow-storm arose. The wind howled about the house, causing the windows to rattle. The inmates had hardly gone to rest, when the young girl, wrapping herself in her clothes and furs, and followed by the servant with a portmanteau, left the paternal roof. A sleigh drawn by three horses received them, and away they went at a furious speed.

Vladimir had also been active throughout the day. In the morning he had called upon the minister at Jadrino to arrange for the ceremony, and then he went to look up the required witnesses. The first acquaintance to whom he applied was an officer on half-pay, who expressed himself quite ready to serve him. Such an adventure, he said, carried him back to he days of his own youth. He determined Vladimir to remain with him, taking on him to procure the other two witnesses. There accordingly appeared at dinner Surveyor Schmidt, with his spurs and mustache, and Ispravnik's son, a lad of 17, who had but just enlisted with the Uhans. Both promised Vladimir their assistance, and after a cordial embrace the happy lover parted from his three friends to complete his preparations at home.

Having dispatched a trusty servant with a sleigh for Marie, he got into a one-horse sleigh himself, and took the road to Jadrino. Scarcely had he set off, when the storm burst forth with violence, and soon every trace of the way was gone. The entire horizon was covered with thick, yellow clouds, discharging not flakes but masses of snow; at last it became impossible to distinguish between earth and sky.

In vain Vladimir beat about for the way; his horse went on at random, now leaping over the banks of snow, now sinking into ditches, and threatening every moment to overturn the sleigh. The insupportable thought of having lost the road had become a certainty. The forest of Jadrino was nowhere to be discovered, and after two hours the jaded animal seemed ready to drop to the ground. At length a kind of dark line became visible in the distance. Valdimir urged his horse forward, and reached the skirt of a forest. He now hoped to reach his destination soon, as it was easier to pursue his way in the forest, into which the snow had not yet penetrated. Valdimir took fresh courage; however, there were no signs of Jadrino. By degrees the storm abated and the moon shown brightly. He finally reached the opposite skirt of the forest. Still no Jadrino; but a group of four or five houses met his view. His knock at the door of the nearest was answered by an old man.

"What do you want?" he said.

"Where lies Jadrino?" asked Vladimar.

"About ten wersts distant."

At this reply Vladimar felt as if his sentence of death was being announced to him.

"Can you procure me a horse to take me thither?" he asked.

"We have no horses."

"Or at least a guide. I will pay any price.

"Very well. My son can accompany the gentleman."

After a little while, which seemed an eternity to Vladimar, a young fellow made his appearance, holding a thick staff in his hand, and they took their way across the snow-covered plain.

"What o'clock is it?" asked Vladimar.

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And in very truth the sun began to gild the east when they finally arrived at Jadrino. The church door was locked. Vladimar paid and dismissed his guide and then instantly hastened to the minister's dwelling. What he there learned will appear from the sequel.

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"How do you feel this morning love?" inquired her father.

"Better," was the answer.

The day passed as usual, but, instead of the looked-for improvement, a serious change for the worst took place in Marie's condition. The family physician was summoned from the nearest town, who found her in a state of most violent fever. For 14 days she lay at the point of death.

Nothing transpired of the nocturnal flight; for the maid took good care to keep silence on her own account, and the others who knew of it never betrayed themselves with a syllable, even when under the influence of brandy, so greatly did they dread Gabriel's anger.

Marie, however, spoke so incessantly of Vladimar when delirious, that her mother could not remain in doubt as to the cause of her illness. Having advised with a few friends, her parents resolved to let Marie marry the young soldier, seeing that one cannot escape one's fate, and beside that, riches do not always lead to happiness.

The patient recovered. During her illness Vladimar had not once shown his face near the house, and it was resolved to apprise him of his unexpected good fortune. But to the astonishment of the proud proprietor of Nemaradof, the cadet declared that he should never again cross the threshold of his house, begging them at the same time to forget utterly so wretched a creature as he, to whom death alone would give repose.

A few days afterward they learned that Vladimar had again returned to the army. It was in the year 1812. No one uttered his name in Marie's presence, and she herself never made mention of him in any way. Two or three months had elapsed, when one day she found his name among the list of officers who had distinguished themselves at the battle of Borodino and been mortally wounded. She fainted away and had a relapse, from which she recovered but slowly.

Not long after her father died, bequeathing his whole property to her. But riches were not able to comfort her; she wept with her mother, and promised never to leave her. They sold Nemaradof and removed to another estate. Suitors thronged around the wealthy and amiable heiress; but none of them received the slightest encouragement from her. Often did her mother press her to choose a husband—she would merely shake her head in silence. Vladimar was no more; he died at Moscow on the evening before the entrance of the French. Marie seemed to hold his memory sacred; she carefully preserved the books they had read together, his sketches, the letters he had written to her—in brief, everything that could serve to keep alive the remembrance o the ill-fated youth.

About this time, the war, fought with such glory to the allies, of whom Russia was also one, came to an end. The victorious regiments returned home, and large crowds of people flocked together to greet them. Officers who had gone forth as beardless youths came back with the grave faces of warriors, their gallant breasts covered with badges.

A lieutenant of hussars, Wurmin by name, with an interestingly pale face, and decorated with the Cross of St. George, having obtained leave of absence for several months, took up his residence upon his estate, which adjoined Marie's present abode. The young girl received him with far more favor than she had hitherto shown to any of her visitors. They resembled each other in many respects; both were handsome, intelligent, taciturn and reserved. There was something mysterious about Wurmin which roused the curiousity of Marie. His affection for her was soon unmistakable; he showed her every conceivable attention; but why did he not speak of love though his dark, ardent eyes would rest upon hers half dreamily, half with an expression that seemed to announce an early and positive declaration? Already the neighbors spoke of their marriage as a settled matter, and Mother Petrowna was more than happy at the thought of her daughter's finding a worthy husband at last.

One morning when the latter was sitting in the parlor, Wurmin entered and asked for Marie.

"She is in the garden," answered her mother. "You will find my daughter there if you would like to see her."

The young officer hastily walked out into the garden.

Petrowna crossed herself, murmurisg, "God be praised! To-day. I trust his visit will have some result."

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"I love you," said Wurmin, "I love passionately,"

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"I have been imprudent enough to see you, to hear you—daily. It is now too late to escape my fate. The thought of your lovely face, of your sweet voice, will henceforth constitute the joy and the anguish of my existence. But I have a duty to perform toward you; I must reveal to you a secret, which has placed an insurmountable barrier between us."

"That barrier," murmured Marie, "existed always—I could never have become yours."

"I know," replied Wurmin, in a suppressed voice, "that you loved before; but death—three long years of mourning—dearest Marie, do not deprive me of my last comfort, of the blissful thought that you might become mine if—"

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Japanese Agriculture.

There is but little in the practice of Japanese agriculture that the American farmer can profitably imitate. I might say, though not quite so positively, there is little in American agricultural practice than Japan can profitably adopt, so great is the difference in seasons, people, and institutions. But while the American farmer finds but little in Japanese agricultural practice of value, there is certainly much in its spirit worthy of his attention and study. Their thorough tillage, preferring rather to cultivate well than much; the care with which they husband and apply manures; their diligence in cultivating forest trees for timber, ornament, and shade, are worthy of all emulation and praise.

In Japan the Government has the absolute proprietorship of all the land, and this is farmed out to the peasantry, the Government tax being something over one-half of all produced. Under this system the life of the peasant is usually one of unremitting toil and wretchedness. His farm rarely exceeds in size a few square rods, but this he tills so well and thoroughly that the amount produced is a matter of surprise to foreigners. In early spring, if on the uplands, the wheat or barley is sown in drills about one foot apart. This is carefully and repeatedly hoed, and liquid manure applied during the season. To manure the plant seems to be the object rather than to fertilize the soil; and it is certain that the liquid form in which all manures are applied here best accomplishes that object. About the time the grain is in the bloom another crop is sown between the rows of standing grain, and thus two and often three crops are grown from the same land and during the same season.

Perhaps the most serious obstacle to the introduction of new sorts, as well as to the prosecution of old methods of farming, is the number and variety of insect enemies that contend with the agriculturists. I am well convinced that but for the abundance and cheapness of labor there are few plants that could be profitably cultivated here. As it is, none but the hardiest and most rapid-growing are attempted. The growing of the apple tree has been repeatedly attempted in Yokohama and vicinity, yet they rarely survive more than two years from the time of planting. The present season I have seen Swedish turnips tried, but the way in which the *pieris olerpcea* swooped down upon the plants as soon a they appeared will forbid a repetition of the experiment.

The truth is Japan is reaping the legitimate fruit of yielding an indiscriminate protection to all kinds of birds. Firearms to the masses here are unknown and indeed any other kind of offensive weapon except the everlasting sword. Not one Japanese in a hundred ever drew the trigger. Thus left to themselves in the "struggle for life," the voracious, greedy crows and hawks become "masters of the situation;" and so far as my observation has extended, the small, or insect-eating birds really valuable to the agriculturist, have become all but extinct. Their eggs as soon as deposited become the food of crows and hawks; or should they pass the egg stage, their fate is sealed as soon as they leave their hiding place. The crows and hawks, on the contrary, are omnipresent. They caw and scream at you from well-nigh every thatched roof; and with impudence only equalled by their greed, stand ready to catch every unlucky bit of fish that escapes from the chop sticks of the natives.

In the matter of tree cultivation, both the people and Government manifest a most commendable zeal. Stringent laws exist to restrict the cutting and encourage the planting of timber. Little groves of Kakas, cedars, and japonicas, dot every hill side and adorn every valley. I question whether there is another country in the world, as densely populated as Japan, that can show an equal breadth of timber growth. Nearly all the houses are of wood, and wood is exclusively the fuel of the people; yet there is no dearth, nor dread of future failures, no rubbing of musty political economies, or coining of new theories, to explain our conduct when the "timber supply" shall be no more. The exercise of the same common sense and forecast in regard to a crop twenty or thirty years in maturing, that we are compelled to exercise with annual or biennial crop is the Japanese substitute for our ever present fears, and scarcity, with consequent high prices. — *Correspondence of the Prairie Farmer.*

The Boston Catastrophe.

It is impossible to picture Boston as it appeared on Saturday night and Sunday. If ever there was a hell of fire upon earth it was in the business centre we have described, and the crackling of the flames, and the raging of fire and wind added fury to the scene. The picture of waste and destruction, the cries of the people, the indiscriminate plunder of hundreds of thieves drawn from the purlieus of the city to the general desolation, the rush to and fro of houseless tenants and despairing women, the eagerness to save something from the flames of the great whole being lapped up by the fire fiend, made the scene one beyond comprehension and almost of imagination. May the like never be witnessed again; and yet with the remembrance of Portland and Chicago before us, who can tell whose turn it may be next to suffer in the same way?

The fire was seen as far off as Portsmouth, a distance of 60 miles, and at 20 miles distance, the red and smoky sky told the whole story of the conflagration to the distant people.

We are yet unsatisfied as to the cause of this fire, except as to the fact that on Saturday, at 7.30 P. M., the flames were discovered in the back part of a large granite building on the corner of Summer and Kingston streets. From this small beginning, as in Chicago, in October 1871, spread one of the most terrible conflagrations on record. But bad as the fire is, the exaggerations in regard to its extent, ravages and damages are preposterous. The fire commenced without much wind, and without the least unusual excitement. In one hour from the commencement of the fire it was beyond control of the firemen and the flames rolled on from 7.30 o'clock to midnight, and from midnight of Saturday to noon of Sunday. All this time the wind was high and the firemen labored dexterously to keep the fire in the line of the wind. Sunday in Boston was as fair and sunny a day as in New York, but within all its borders, oh! how unlike this or any other city in the world. But with all the terrible disaster, vast quantities of goods have been saved, and instead of losses of $250,000,000, as printed in some of the morning papers, they will range from $75,000,000 to $90,000,000. Some of the best Boston accounts do not put them above $85,000,000, which of itself is enormous, though, at the highest, not over half the amount of losses as at the Chicago fire.

The insurance will be heavy, of course and probably break all the Boston companies, but the losses in the Hartford companies will hardly exceed two millions, $750,000 of which will be in the Aetna Co., $600,000 in the Hartford, $500,000 in the Phœnix. $125.000 in the Connecticut, and $115,000 in the Orient. Paying all this, there will be a large surplus left. The English companies are in for heavy losses.

How Starving Men Feel.

Starving reveals many curious psychological facts. As a rule, it develops in an unnatural degree the strongest qualities that a man possesses; but circumstances modify this rule much. Among undisciplined masses ferocity and demoralization are certain results; but when its approaches are gradual, and directed and governed by noble example and the strong hand of authority, its effects are quite different. One phenomenon in the expedition of Strain at an early day in Darien, especially as it was not confined to one, but was exhibited by all the officers, not excepting even Strain at the last, deserves especial notice. From the time that food became scarce to the close, and just in proportion as famine increased, they did not gloat over visions of homely fare, but reveled in gorgeous dinners. So strangely and strongly did this whim get possession of their minds, that the hour of halting, when they could indulge undisturbed in these rich reveries, became an object of the deepest interest. While, hewing their way through the jungles, and wearied and overcome until they were ready to sink, they would cheer each other up by saying—"Never mind, when we go into camp we'll have a splendid supper," meaning, of course, the imaginary one they designed to enjoy. Truxton and Maury would pass hours in spreading tables loaded with every luxury they had ever seen or heard of. Over this imaginary feast they would gloat with the pleasure of a gourmand, apparently never seeing the incongruity of the thing. They would talk this over while within hearing of the moans of the men, and on one occasion discussed the propriety of giving up in future, all stimulating drinks, as they had been informed it weakened the appetite. As hereafter they designed if they ever got out to devote themselves entirely and exclusively for the rest of their lives to eating, they soberly concluded that it would be wrong to do anything to lessen its pleasures or amount.

Sailing Through Mid-air.

In Salt Lake lives a young lady who is seemingly delicate, but although *petite* in form and figure, is abundantly endowed with nerve and energy. Fond to a passion of the grand in nature, she has scaled on foot the highest peaks of the Cottonwoods, and explored the cavernous recesses of the deepest mines We have known her, on several occasions, when prospecting on foot, with staff in hand, the tall peaks of the Wasatch, to compel her male escort to first cry halt. Our fair prospectress being at Alta a day or two since, saw for the first time in operation the wire suspension tramway just completed by the Vallejo Company, and her masculine escort proposed to her, in jest, to take a ride up the wire cable to the mine.

She promptly accepted the invitation, when our male friend, growing a little nervous, suggested difficulties in the way of the trip, but failed to dissuade her from attempting it. The tramway is 2,380 feet long, rises at an angle of twenty degrees, and the cable is suspended on stanchions forty feet high. There were no other carriages than ore buckets, and in one of these, which are suspended six feet below the cable, our heroine, undaunted and alone, took the passage and made the ascent without mishap or serious inconvenience, although the swaying of the wire between the stanchions is calculated to create the sensation of sea sickness. Quite a crowd gathered, and to those a short distance off, to whom the wire was invisible, it appeared as if our fair friend was sailing through mid-air.

Oil Producer's Union.

The producers have got up a union among themselves, and have agreed on the basis of a co-operative plan for managing their business. They have got along for ten years and more without any concert of action until very recently in respect to the control of development and the regulation of prices. They have suffered accordingly from ignorance of their real condition, of their real stength, at the hands of adverse combinations and speculators, and from railroads at one time, from refiners at another, now from this monopoly, and then from another still, and again from their own disregard of the law of supply and demand, either accidental or intentional. they now hope to remedy these evils and grasp the whole question by the wisdom of united counsels and united effort.

The scheme proposed is, taken together, a very large one; the control of so vast a product, aggregating in its commercial value over twenty-five millions of dollars annually. The experiment is new and untried. Some of its features are probably good and expedient, and should be adopted even if nothing else was attempted. The chief financial part of the scheme has, in our judgement, more difficulties, but it is to be hoped that these can be modified and made to accord with sound business principles. The importance of unity among the producers as a class cannot be overrated, and the desirableness of securing the approval and support of all business classes must be apparent to all.—*Titusville Herald.*

AN UNPLEASANT SURPRISE.—Not many days ago M. Thiers received from his Paris tailor a handsome dressing gown. When the parcel was handed to to the president there were those women present; his wife, his sister-in-law, and a friend of theirs. The president tried it on, and found only one fault with it, namely, that it was somewhat too long, and suggested that it was a fault which might be easily remedied at home, with out sending it back to the tailor. To this the women assented. Mme. Thiers wished to surprise her husband, and contrived in the course of the evening to shorten the dressing gown and lay it back in its place unperceived. In her hurry to get it done quickly she did not notice that her sister had been beforehand with her, and had already completed the intended task. Later in the evening the friend carried out the idea she had planned in her own mind of being the one who should perform this pleasing duty. Next morning M. Thiers called for his dressing gown. It was brought and tried on once more, but this time the president had not to complain of undue length, as it resembled a shooting coat more than a dressing gown in its shrunk proportions.

SINGULAR DISCOVERY. — Among the interesting scientific discoveries of late is one showing that certain noises have the power to cause the explosion of certain substances. In the course of the experiments on this subject, bags of iodide of nitrogen were suspended from the strings of a bass viol. The result was that when the higher notes were sounded, the chemical attached to those strings instantly exploded, though the application of the bow to the bass strings had no such effect. Besides the interest that attaches to this fact as a scientific discovery, it has considerable commercial importance, which dealers in drugs and chemicals will not lose sight of. When it is once generally understood that the iodide of nitrogen possesses this quality, there will inevitably be a great demand for it, for who could resist the temptation to take advantage of such simple means to blow the average orchestra of the period into smithereens?

A Nobleman of the Last Century.

Walter Lore Aston, grandfather of the present lord, married Lady Mary Weston. His father was many years ambassador in Spain. The estate of Standon coming to him through his wife, a descendant of the great Sir Ralph Sadler, he removed thither and there began his magnificent way of living. He had 101 persons in his family. The writer resided there for three or four months every summer, from the time he was six until about his fourteenth year. The tables were served with three courses each of twenty dishes; and these were brought up by twenty men, who stamped up the great stair like thunder at every course. My lord had four servants behind his own chair. He was very curious in his wine; but first of all drank at one draught a whole quart, either of malt drink or wine and water, as a remedy for stone and gravel. At all the inns he lodged at in traveling, they kept a quart glass, called my Lord Ashton's glass. Sir Edward Southcote saw one at the Altar Stone at Banbury not many years ago. The servants all dined together in the hall, and what was left was thrown together into a tub, which two men took on their shoulders to the court gate, where every day forty or fifty people were served with it. When my lord did not go hawking in the afternoon, he always played at ombre with his two sons for an hour, and at four o'clock returned to a covered seat in his vineyard. There he sat alone, and none durst approach him. At five o'clock his chariot, with a pair of his six gray Flanders mares (the chariot was made so narrow that none could sit by him.) took him "a trole" about the park for five or six miles. He returned at seven, and by eight would be in bed. He always lay in bed without pillow, bolster or night cap. Winter and summer he rose at four, and entertained himself with books till it was time to go a hunting or hawking at wild ducks. He would never allow any but hunted venison at his table. Every Sunday one buck was killed at the least, but most commonly a brace. He never made or returned any visit, the court and address of that country being made to him.

Religious Statistics.

The statistics of religion for the United States, just completed at the census office, show the total number of church organizations upon the 1st of June, 1870, to be 72,451; the total number of church edifices to be 63,074; the total church accommodation to be 21,679,562; and the aggregate values of the church property to be $354,429,581. The statistics of church accommodation for the principal denominations are as follows:

Church.	Accommodation.	Value of Church Property.
Baptist	3,360,138	$41,607,999
Presbyterian	2,98,244	33,215, 69
Congregational	1,117,213	20,069,098
Methodist	6,6?6,209	49,814, 21
Episcopal	991,051	36,514,5 9
Protestant	14,694,91	$226,311,65
Roman Catholic	1,90,314	60,965,56

As the above specifies church accommodation, but not the number of the membership, hardly an approximate estimate of the numerical strength of the denominations can be made. Many of the Protestant churches have not half members enough to fill their houses of worship; but perhaps it might be assumed that the people nominally adhering to each denomination would fill the churches if called together. On the other hand, all who are of the Catholic faith are members of the church; and it is probable that their membership, which includes their entire population, would more than fill their churches.

A Robber's Retreat.

A thickly wooded island, known as Long Island, about fourteen miles from Muscantine, in the Mississippi, has turned out to be a Regular robbers' nest. The discovery was made by the police of Davenport, who, having had their suspicions aroused, visited the spot recently, but on reaching it found that the thieves had fled. Many evidences, however, of occupation of the island were strewn around. Boxes of all kinds and many sizes were thick on the ground, with bits of paper and pieces of twine and rope, here and there an old garment, and many signs of carpenter work. According to the report of farmers living near by, the island had been abandoned by the villains only the day before, when they had loaded a large yawl and skiff with plunder and started southward. None of the houses in the vicinity of the island had been touched by the thieves, and the farmers thought the people on the island were a party of sportsmen, for they were often seen fishing in the river and starting off with their guns upon their shoulders as if going upon a hunt. It is supposed that most of the burglaries which have been committed in Davenport, Muscatine, Wilson, West Liberty, and other localities in that section, during the summer were the work of an organized band which inhabited the island, who used the secluded spot for secreting their ill-gotten goods.

A Picture of Life.

Life looks beautiful from both extremities Prospect and retrospect shine alike in a light so divine as to suggest that the first catches some radiance from the gates not yet closed by which the soul has entered, and that the last is illuminated from the opening realm into which it is soon to pass.

Now that they are all gone, I wrap myself in dreams of them, and live over the old days with them. Even the feeblest memory, that cannot hold for a moment the events of to-day, keeps a firm grasp upon the things of youth, and rejoices in its treasures. It is a curious process—this feeling of one's way back to childhood, and clothing one's self again with the little frame—the buoyant, healthy, restless, bundle of muscles and nerves—and the old relations of careless infancy. The growing port of later years and the ampler vestments are laid aside, and one stands in his slender young manhood. Then backward still the fancy goes, making the frame smaller, and casting aside each year the changing garments that marked the eras of early growth until, at last one holds himself upon his own knee—a ruddy faced, wondering, questioning uneasy youngster in his first trowsers and roundabout, and dandles and kisses the dear little fellow that he was.

A HUSBAND AND WIFE RESCUED.—Peter Finn and his wife Bridget, of New York City, never could agree. They intended to cross the Catharine ferry to make a visit in Brooklyn. On the way they engaged in one of their periodical wrangles. At the foot of Oliver street they quarreled violently. Mrs. Finn said she was tired of life and ready to die, and so saying she ran across South street and sprang off the pier. Her husband ran after her, calling her back in the most endearing terms. Officer Frank Murphy leaped into the water after Mrs. Finn. When Mr. Finn saw his wife struggling he exclaimed: "If

THE CENTRE REPORTER,

FRED. KURTZ.....Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., Nov. 29, '72

TERMS.—The REPORTER is published weekly at $2 per year, in advance, or $2.50 when not paid in advance. For six months half these rates.

Advertisements $1.50 per square (ten lines) for three insertion. Advertisements for 3, 6 and 12 months, at reduced rates.

Any person sending us the names of six new subscribers, with cthcash, will receive the REPORTER one year free.

A conscience stricken Baltimorean contributed $100 to the conscience fund of the treasury department.

If all the radicals who have plundered the government during the last twelve years were to become conscience stricken, what a blessing it would be for the country, enough of funds would find their way back into the treasury, from which they were stolen, to pay off the national debt.

The Legislature.

A correspondent of the Beaver Radical, in his Harrisburg gossip says that Senate and House will be organized as follows.

Hon. George H. Anderson, of Pittsburg, will be elected Speaker of the Senate, and Hon. Russell Errett, Clerk. Anderson was the Republican nominee last Spring, and was defeated by Col. M'Clure. Hon W. Elliott will be re-elected Speaker, for the Speaker, of the House does not become Governor in case of death or resignation, and is selected at the meeting of the Legislature. Selfridge and Shurlock of your county, are candidates for Clerk, and the contest will be close."

The same writer makes up a list of candidates for the United States Senatorship, in case Gen. Cameron declines to be a candidate. It includes Hon. H. Bucher Swope, Judge Scofield, Hon. John Allison, Col. M. S. Quay, Wayne M'Veigh, Col. J. D. Cameron, Hon. W. Kemble, Wm. B. Mann, Gen. Todd, Hon. W. Ketchum and a host of others. There will be no State Treasurer to elect this winter Mackey holding over until a law is passed providing for an election by the people in accordance with the amendment to the constitution just adopted. It is fortunate that it is so.

He also says Hon. Wm. Meredith, Isaac Hazlehurst, Col. Wm. B. Mann, of Philadelphia: Hon. Wm. H. Armstrong, of Lycoming; Hon. Samuel Dimmick, of Wayne; Hon. W. W. Ketchum, of Luzerne; Hon. George Lear, of Bucks, or H. Green, Esq., of Northampton are named as the number out of which one will be chosen by Gen. Hartranft as his Attorney General. The Secretary of State is to be selected from that portion of the State west of Harrisburg, but no names are given.

The Power to Seize Property for School Purposes,

Last Monday 18th, in the Supreme Court Judge Agnew delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of F. J. Ferree vs. the School Directors of the Sixth ward, Allegheny, in which the judgement of the Court below was a writ of error to the Court of Common Pleas of county, and the action was brought to determine whether School Directors have the right to enter upon improved property for school purposes Ferree owned a dwelling house adjoining the school property in the Sixth ward, and the Board having failed to negotiate with the owner for it had viewers appointed, and then it took possession of it for school purposes. The case was brought in the Court of Common Pleas to recover the property, and a verdict for defendents was rendered. The case was then carried up to the Supreme Court and the directors again sustained.

South Carolina.

ELLIOTT, the negro candidate for United States senator in South Carolina, indignantly denies the report that he has withdrawn. In a letter to one of the newspapers of that state he says:

"I am a candidate for the position of United States senator from this state, and shall remain a candidate until the final vote shall have been reached by the general assembly. Underlying my candidacy is a question of principle, right, and justice, which I am determined, so far as I am able, to have asserted, I am determined to have the question at once settled as to whether the lack of money shall exclude men from office, or whether those qualities alone which can conscientiously appeal to the higher sensibilities of our manhood shall prevail. My every effort shall be to have the whole of the people of this state, as well as of the entire country, understand whether or not the performance of the pledges recently made by the republican party shall be foreshadowed by the blighting influence of a purchased seat in the senate of the nation.

The negroes are in the majority in both houses, and they can elect one of their own color, unless, money induces them to discard color. J. J. Patterson, very recently from Juniata county, is also a candidate, and has plenty of money to tempt the black members. It is supposed that the democrats will vote for Elliott.

—FIRE.—Again we have the great calamity of Chicago, October, 1871, repeated at Boston, November, 1872, and it is with pleasure we refer with an index a partial list of the old and reliable Insurance Companies, that have successfully passed through these fiery ordeals. Although having heavy losses, they have their capital unimpaired

Insurance Co. of North America, of Philadelphia. Established, 1794. Chicago losses $508,000. Paid. Boston losses, $800,000, being paid. Assets after paying Boston losses, $8,000,000. Imperial, of London, established 1803. Chicago losses, $21,000, paid, Boston losses, $700,000, being paid. Assets, $8,000,000, gold. Pennsylvania Fire, of Philadelphia, established 1825. Chicago losses nothing, Boston losses $300,000, being paid. After paying Boston losses, assets $1,000,000. Niagara, of New York, established, 1850, Chicago losses $256,000, Boston losses, $300,000, being paid. After paying Boston losses, assets $1,000,000. National Fire & Marine Insurance Co. of Philadelphia. Capital, $500,000; Boston losses, $20,000. German American Ins. Co., of N. Y., Assettes, $1,272,000. Boston losses, 109,000 Orient, of Hartford, Conn. Assetts, $600,000 Boston losses, $170,000. The losses at Boston are now being paid as fast as adjusted.

The above well known companies have therefore fully sustained their positions in the front rank of first class companies.

The lessons learned by the insuring public, in the bitter experience of Chicago and Boston, has certainly taught them to appreciate the value of Policies in such reliable companies as these, which are all represented at this Agency.

Insure your property and furniture. Do not wait for warning. Call on, or address, JOHN I RANKIN,

General Insurance Agent, Bellefonte, Pa.

—The horse disease has disappeared from Pittsburg.

A SMALLER VOTE AND GREATER MAJORITY.

The election returns begin to present a curious subject for political speculation. It seems likely to turn out that Gen. Grant, notwithstanding his overwhelming majority, really received fewer votes in 1872 than in 1868. The negro vote, being now first fully counted in a Presidential election, is of course excluded from the comparison.

The population of the United States must have increased nearly three millions, in the last four years; and the full vote which a Presidential election draws out should naturally show an increase of not less than eight per cent over the vote of 1868. If Gen. Grant were only relatively as strong as in 1868, his vote then should be eight per cent heavier. But his majorities are so much increased in the different states, and he makes so nearly a clean sweep of the states, that his aggregate vote would seem sure to be vastly greater. Yet the returns tell a curiously different story.

In his own state of Illinois, for example, he has actually fewer votes than were cast for him in 1868. The official returns are not yet all in, but those received all point in that direction. In New Hampshire, he had 38-191 voter sin 1868: in 1872 he had but 37,235. In Vermont, he had 44,-167 in 1868; in 1842, he has about 41,475. In Connecticut, he had 50,996 in 1868; in 1872 he had 50,699.

Pennsylvania affords still more suggestive figures. In 1860, it gave Lincoln 268,030 votes. In 1864, it gave him 296,391. In 1868, it gave in the October election 331,416 for the Republican State ticket, and a mouth later, 342.280 for Grant. Instead of increasing about 30,000, as would have been natural if the parties had remained about relatively the same, the vote of Hartranft only rose in 1872 to 353,387, while the vote for Grant actually fell off in November to 349,589 or barely seven thousand more than in 1868. And yet, with this falling off in his vote, Grant's majority was nevertheless swelled to over a hundred thousand more than Hartranft's.

In New York the returns do not yet permit an accurate statement. Gen. Grant's vote is probably slightly heavier than in 1868, but by no means up to the natural increase. He gains in the cities, (where the Tweed and O'Brien regime in 1868 stuffed ballot-boxes,) and falls off slightly in the rural counties. New-Jersey alone appears to show a gain equal to the natural increase.

Fewer people voting for him, and yet a bigger majority,—that seems to have been the rule in Gen. Grant's last election. We do not believe that the significant fact will be lost, either upon the President himself, or upon the shrewd and able men who have directed his canvass.—Tribune.

Valuable Meteorological Discovery.

From Washington comes the intelligence that the researches of the signal office have just been rewarded with a beautiful and highly important meteorological discovery on the coast of England. From time immemorial the phenomenon of the great November atmospheric wave has been the speculation of scientists and seamen, but Sir John Herschel and others have supposed it was confined to England and western Europe, which it reached from the south Atlantic, and over which it rolls in long continued undulations from October until January, constituting an important element in the phenomenal character of European winters. On the 12th of November, a similar atmospheric wave began to break over the shores of Oregon and British Columbia, as shown by the weather telegrams. By the evening of the 13th, it had spread over nearly all the Pacific states and the territories of Utah and Nevada, and at midnight was passing through the passes of the Rocky mountains. On Thursday, the 14th, it descended upon Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas and Indian territory. On Friday morning it extended, in apparently unbroken magnitude and magnificence, from Oregon and Washington territory eastward through the great trough or depression of the Rocky mountains' back-bone, in Idaho and Montana, and stretched thence to the lower Missouri and lower Mississippi valleys and over the western shores of the Mexican gulf.

This discovery will enable metrorologists to anticipate by many days the approach of winter as it advances from the Pacific coast eastward in the great current of westerly winds. It serves to clear up the old mystery of American winter storms, showing that they originated in the Rocky mountains, against whose cold and loftiest summits in Nevada, Utah and Colorado, and Southern Wyoming, the vapor laden air of this wave is now soon to be forty-first parallel. As this vast aerial wave crossing from the warm Pacific is probably like the English wave numbered in successive undulations for two or three months, it may assist in explaining the comparative high temperature and light precipitation in winter along Puget's sound and eastward.

PARIS, November 14.—The affairs of the French government are again threatening, and are likely to become complicated by the movement contemplated by the opposition party in the assembly. The monarchists have become considerably agitated over the annual address of Thiers, read on the reassembling, yesterday. They proposed a combined movement on the part of the members in the assembly opposed to the present policy of the administration for the adoption of an address to be promulgated in opposition to the message of Thiers, declaring that "France is not republican in the present form of the government."

Stokes' Trial.

NEW YORK, November 19.—In the Court of Oyer and Terminer to-day, Judge Brady set down the second day of the December term for the trial of Stokes, who shot Col. Fisk.

A note of the Boston fire says:

The banks are already recovering, and in many intances report the line of deposits on the increase. There is some inquiry for commercial paper, and as the fears of investors are allayed by the general and speedy wheeling into line of parties who have been burned out, an early demand for undoubted grades may be looked for. The majority of sales made today were at twelve per cent., and highly satisfactory notes can be had at that figure, though old prime favorites are held much higher and are not offered in the open market.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Harrisburg Nov. 21.

Mr. Beebe offered a resolution prohibiting any appropriations to be made by the state to sectarian institutions for charitable purposes.

Mr. Campbell offered a resolution that the committee on judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the office of alderman and justice of the peace and substitute therefore a minor judicial tribunal to be elected on the cumulative mode of voting.

Mr. Wetherill, of Philadelphia, offered a resolution that there be inserted in the proposed constitution a provision for the payment of salaries to all public officers, and that all perquisites and fees be paid into the State treasury.

Mr. M'Allister offered a resolution prohibiting any legislative, executive, or judicial officer of the commonwealth from accepting, during the term of office, a pass over any railroad receiving its franchises and rights from this state.

Also, that the sale of intoxicating drinks shall be prohibited by the legislature.

Mr. Brodhead offered a resolution instructing the committee on suffrage, election and representation to inquire into the propriety of allowing all persons, without regard to nativity or nationality, who have resided in an election district for ninety days, the right to vote at state and municipal elections.

Mr. Bartholomew offered a resolution prohibiting the legislature from enacting any special law for the extension of the time for the payment of any contract or debt.

Mr. Simpson offered a resolution providing for a general system of free schools and requiring the attendance of all children aged from six to twelve, unless they are physically incapacitated; also prohibiting any appropriation by the legislature or by any county, city, township or public corporation in aid of any church or sectarian denomination whatever.

Mr. Turrell offered a resolution authorizing juries in civil and criminal cases to render a verdict with the assent of two-thirds of their number.

Mr. Baer offered a resolution prohibiting any person holding office under the laws of this state to accept any gifts to influence him in performing any official act, and imposing a penalty for the same.

Also, that in trials for libel, both civil and criminal, the truth, when published with good motives, shall be a sufficient defense.

Also, that no costs shall be paid by a person acquitted by jury or on an ignored bill.

Also, to enable a debtor, being a head of a family, his wife or widow, to enjoy the comforts of life, and rear, educate, and maintain his or her children; these shall be exempt from levy, sale for the payment of all debts hereafter contracted, except for taxes, property, of value of one thousand dollars, which may consist of real and personal property, or of either, and the same being set aside as may be provided by law shall not be sold, conveyed, pledged or pawned during the joint assent, and all contracts waiving the benefits of the exemption are declared to be void, provided that the lien for purchase money on real estate sold shall not be impaired.

Mr. Lilly offered a resolution instructing the committee on suffrage to report an amendment compelling each legal voter to exercise the power of suffrage at all state and municipal elections in this commonwealth.

Friday, Nov. 22.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Stanton that the real and personal property of females acquired before marriage shall be exempt from any liability of debt of her husband, and that conveyance of such property can be made without consent of her husband, and that no married woman shall become the security of any debt or engagement of her husband, and be made liable for such debt or engagement.

Mr. Wetherill, of Philadelphia, offered a resolution that the people of every section of the state shall be supreme in the management of their own local affairs, and that no special law shall be enacted with reference thereto.

Mr. Wright offered a resolution restraining further grants to corporations or other persons privileges or rights over or upon the rivers, creeks or streams of the commonwealth.

Mr. Campbell offered a resolution requesting the committee on legislation to enquire into the expediency of increasing the number of representatives in the senate to fifty and of the house to two hundred and twenty-five.

Also, that the committee on railroads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the constitution as to prohibit any railroad from leasing or purchasing any coal or mining lands within the commonwealth.

Mr. Ross, that section two, articles five of the same shall provide that all judges of the Supreme court shall not be required to reside in the district from which they were respectively elected. Also that the committee on declaration of rights be requested to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the grand jury.

Mr. Smith, of Allegheny, offered a resolution that no law shall be passed giving to contractors, builders, landlords or any class of creditors preference or priority in entering liens against the personal or real property of any debtor.

Mr. Dunning offered a resolution that in case the constitution shall be so amended as to authorize the appointment of distirct judges by the governor that the appointment of such judges shall be referred to the judges of the Supreme Court for confirmation.

Mr. Church, to abolish the office of associate judge in the judical districts where such officers are not required to be learned in the law.

Also, that the committee on the executive department shall be instructed to inquire into the expediency of electing a lieutenant governor, who shall be the presiding officer of the senate.

Mr. John M. Baily offered a resolution instructing the committee on railroads to report that no railroad or canal companies shall make any rates of transportation unjustly discriminating on local trade.

Mr. Landis offered a resolution that no member of the legislature shall receive extra compensation for services as member of a committee of either house.

Mr. Temple, of Philadelphia, offered a resolution that when the convention adjourns to-day it adjourn to meet on Monday, December 2, at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Smith, of Lancaster, moved to amend by inserting Monday next at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Temple said the reason he made the motion to adjourn until Monday, December 2, was that during next week Thanksgiving day took place and that it was very evident that it would be inconvenient for members who lived at a distance from here to go to their homes to enjoy their thanksgiving dinner, and continue sessions of the convention during the week.

Mr. M'Allister said that he hoped the adjournment would not be longer than next Monday. He said they had come here on business, and he was in favor of attending to the business. He understood that the president would be able to report the committees early next week, and after that the convention would have work that would occupy every member of the convention until Christmas and it would be impossible to make one step of progress unless the convention would be in session. To adjourn so often was imitating the example of the legislature of which the people had complained so much. The legislature had held three or four days session in a week and then adjourned to go home. That was one of the faults arising out of the free passes on our railroads, and it was time it should be discontinued. He hoped that the members of the convention would defray their own expenses. He thought the amendment of Mr. Smith should be adopted and that their Thanksgiving dinner could just as well be eaten here, and that it was not necessary to be at home for that purpose and sacrifice the interest of the state.

The amendment of Mr. Smith was agreed to by a vote of 76 to 32, and the resolution as amended was agreed to.

The following resolutions were offered and laid on the table:

Mr. Woodward, on the propriety of abolishing the secret ballot, and requiring voting to be *viva voce.*

Mr. Russell offered a resolution requesting the committee on education to report as to the expediency of the legislature appropriating annually not less than one million of dollars for the purpose of education, to be distributed among the several school districts, as the legislature may direct.

Mr. Cochran offered a resolution establishing a Supreme Court, superior court, a probate court, and prescribing qualifications and mode of elections.

Also, establishing a county board of three—one of whom shall be a lawyer—who shall be empowered to grant license, lay on roads and discharge the duties now performed by the county commissioners, and abolish the office of county commisioners.

Also, to establish a board of three auditors, all of whom shall be elected on the cumulative system.

Also, to elect five directors of the poor on the same system.

Mr. John N. Purviance offered a resolution levying a tax on railroads and other corporations, to be paid to the common school fund; fixing the seat of government at Harrisburg; that no bank shall be chartered except under the general banking law.

Mr. Funk offered a resolution that one person shall be appointed to collect all the state and municipal taxes of every county in the district, ward and borough who shall receive a salary fixed by law for his services.

Mr. Lilly offered a resolution to retire the judges of the Supreme court, district courts and such other judges as are required to be learned in the law, at seventy years of age on full pay.

MUDDLE IN THE ARKANSAS LEGISLATURE.

Two Factions in Session Both Claiming to be Legal.

Montgomery, November 18. The Alabama Legislature convened by law to-day, at 12 o'clock. Lieutenant Governor Moren, who holds over by the Constitution until his successor is qualified, called the Senate to order in the Senate chamber. Eighteen Senators were sworn in, and the Senate adjourned.

In the hall of the House, Mr. Hubbard, Speaker of the last House, and who holds over by the Constitution, until his successor is elected and qualified, called members to order, and on the call of the roll of counties, forty-five representatives presented themselves and were sworn in. There not being a quorum, the house adjourned until 12 o'clock M. to-morrow. Every member in each House at the Capitol, appearing to-day, was a Conservative.

The Republicans met at the United States Court room, and organized with a member from each branch in the chair. This makes two legislatures in Alabama. Five Conservatives are absent, but will arrive to-night. Three at Marengo, who were arrested yesterday, hold certificates of election, but they have been carried to Mobile. This would make fifty-three Conservative members in the Conservative branch—fifty-one is a quorum. The Republicans are said to have sworn in fifty two in their branch, claiming and seating three from Marengo and three from Barbour counties, but who do not hold certificates of election from the Secretary of State. The Conservatives from Barbour county who hold certificates were arrested this afternoon, but they promptly gave bonds to appear at the next term of the United States Court, and were discharged. There is considerable excitement but no disturbance yet. To-morrow will probably make new developments.

Interesting Insurance Case.

An interesting case growing out of a fire in Somerville has recently been decided by the Massachusetts Supreme Court. A building belonging to the Metallic Compression Casting Company was on fire. The engines were at work puting it out, having their hose stretched across the track of the Fitching Railroad Company. A freight train came along and severed the hose, and the building and the coatents were burned. The owners sued the railroad company to recover the loss. The principal questions involved in the case was whether the hose was rightfully put across the track, and whether the loss by the fire was not so closely connected with the negligent act of the company as to preclude a recovery by the plaintiffs. The Supreme Court decides that the negligent act of the company was a direct and efficient cause of the loss.

A LONG-LIVED REPUBLIC.

On Sunday last the people of Switzerland celebrated the five hundred and sixty-fifth anniversary of their independence, an occasion which doubtless inspired every Switzer with the most lively emotions of patriotic pride. And there is good reason why the citizens of that sturdy little republic—which, surrounded by some of the most powerful and despotic governments of the world, has maintained its freedom for nearly six centuries in defiance of assaults from every quarter—should cherish pride in such a nationality.

JAY GOULD ARRESTED.

Jay Gould has been arrested on a warrant issued by the Supreme Court, on a charge of robbing the treasury of the Erie Railroad Company of nearly ten millions of dollars.

NEW YORK, November 22.— The celebrated stallion "Socrates," owned by Mr. Ralphs, of Philadelphia, and valued at $40,000, and the noted trotter, "Camors," owned by Lon Morris, of Boston, and valued at $20,000, died of dropsy to-day.

—THE HORSE DISEASE.—The prevailing horse disease continues to make steady progress in Williamsport. Yesterday it had obtained a start in every livery stable in the city, and in some of them every animal was sick. The street cars stopped running on Saturday morning, and the number of hacks upon the streets was very perceptibly lessened. Along the line of the canal and in canal stables the spread of the disease is quite rapid, and it is feared that in a few days more the shipment of lumber by that route will be almost entirely suspended. In private stables the cases have become so numerous that it would be useless to enumerate them. So far the general business of the city has not been seriously interfered with, but a few days more may show a worse state of things. We have information that the disease has also made its appearance to a considerable extent among the horses of the farmers in many parts of the county, and at Montours

REMEDY FORTHE HORSE DISEASE

Charcoal, 2 ounces; elecampane, 2 ounces; nitrate of soda, 1½ ounces; asafoetida in powder, 1½ ounce; Duvoy's horse powder, 1 package; extract of licorice, 3 ounces; Sal amonia, ½ ounce, and honey or molasses, ½ pint.

Mix the powders well and add the honey work it up to a pill mass and make pills twice as long as thick, (of 1 ounce each), give one pill to the horse every hour for the first three hours; then one pill every three hours for the next 12 hours, then one pill every four to six hours thereafter.

Buffalo, Nov. 7.—McCormick & Lynch's canal stables were burned last night. About 50 horses and mules perished.

THE GREAT WEEKLY.

THE

HARRISBURG PATRIOT.

THE WEEKLY PATRIOT GRATIS!

To every new subscriber to the Patriot for the year 1873, whose name, accompanied by two dollars, is received after this date and prior to January next, we will also give a complete resume of the proceedings of Congress.

The political aim of the Patriot will continue to be the elevation of the Laboring classes, the protection of the people against the encroachments of Rings and Monopolies Electoral Reform, the establishment of a sound system of finance, the re-enfranchisement of disfranchised American citizens, and last but not least, the restoration of Local Self Government.

The following rates, unexampled in cheapness, have been fixed for subscription to the

WEEKLY PATRIOT:

One Copy, one year.....	$2.00
One Copy, six months.....	1.25
Four Copies, one year, each.....	1.75
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An extra copy, free is furnished to the Agent sending in clubs of ten or more. A copy of the Daily Patriot will be sent, free, to the Agent sending in clubs of fifty or more. All papers will be separately addressed, but must go to one post office. (See directions below.)

THE DAILY PATRIOT,

Published every morning, Sundays excepted, is a first class newspaper, containing full telegraphic reports, Washington dispatches, the most complete and accurate market reports, full accounts of proceedings of the Constitutional Convention, Congress and Legislature, spicy editorials, etc.

One Copy, one year, by mail, $7; Five Copies do., $32; Ten Copies do., $60.

Larger Clubs at the last named rates. Papers may be separately addressed, but must be taken in one package. The money must accompany the order to insure attention.

DIRECTIONS.—Additions to clubs may be made at any time in the year at the above club rates. Changes in club Lists made only on request of persons receiving packages, stating date of subscription, edition, post office and State, to which it has been previously sent.

TERMS.—Cash in advance. Send Post Office Money Order, Bank Draft or Registered letter. Bills sent by Mail will be at the risk of the sender.

Send for prospectus and specimen copy. Address

"THE PATRIOT."

For the Reporter.

TO THE WEST AND BACK.

(Concluded.)

After having a good night's sleep in a foreign land, the first object my eyes beheld in the morning, was the Suspension bridge, which spans the river about two miles below the falls and is a noble and stupendous structure. It was built by J. A. Roebling, of Trenton, N. J., and was begun in 1852. This bridge is of enormous strength and forms a communication between Canada and America, over which the trains of the Great Western and the New York Central R. R., pass over without causing the slightest vibration. The cost of its construction was $500,000. The first Engine crossed it on the 8th of March, 1855. The road for carriages is suspended 28 feet below the railway line. The hight of the towers on the American side is 88 feet, those on the Canada is 78 feet high; this bridge is 800 feet long, 24 feet wide, and 250 feet above the river, and suspended on four mighty cabels 10½ inches in diameter. From this bridge our eyes first beheld the falls of Niagara. After crossing over on the roadway we retraced our steps on top of the bridge to the Canada side and strolled down the banks of the river to the Whirlpool, about three miles below the falls, where the river takes an abrupt turn and shoots with great violence against the cliff on the Canada side forming the mighty whirlpool. The scenery around this caldron is exceedingly mild and picturesque. We then return to the bridge and up along the banks of this rushing, foaming, looking stream, till we reach the falls, where we stand in amazement and are swallowed up in our own insignificance when beholding there the mighty works of Nature. The falls of Niagara may justly be classed among the wonders of the world. They are trully the pride of America, and their grandeur, magnitude and magnificence, are well known to all the civilized world.

If the reader will bear with me a little, I will here give you a short description of Niagara Falls, imperfect though it may be: The great lakes of North America Superior—Michigan—Huron and Erie, pour the waters of their accumulated waters into lake Ontario, through a channel of about 36 miles in length called the Michigan river. Twenty two miles below its commencement at lake Erie, occur the famous falls of Niagara. The American falls are 900 feet wide by 164 feet high. The Horse shoe or Canadian fall is 2000 feet wide and 169 feet high. Over this magnificent precipice the irresistible tide rushes at the rate of 100 millions tons of water every hour, as computed by scientific men. The total descent from lake Erie to Ontario is 334 feet. The falls of Niagra were first seen by a white man nearly two hundred years ago; father Hennepin, a French jesuit missionary, first saw them when on an expedition of discovery in the year 1678. It was not till I came in table rock and looked on the face of the bright green water, that it came upon me in its full might and majesty. The Niagara is forever stamped upon my heart an image of beauty to remain there changeless and indelible until all trouble of daily life receded from my view and lessened in the distance during the day I passed on that enchanted ground. What voices spoke from out the thundering water, what faces faded from the earth, looked out upon me from its gleaming depths. What heavenly promise glistened in those angels' tears the drops of many hues that showered on us there. To wander to and fro all day and see the cataract from all points of view. We first proceed to Horse-Shoe fall. The view here is awfully grand. Repairing to the museum, we are clothed in a water proof suit, leaving nothing visible but our *phiz*; we then follow our guide down the long flights of stone steps, down, down, as we gaze upwards at the frowning cliff that seems tottering to its face, and pass under the thick curtin of water so near that it seems as if we could touch it, and hear the hissing spray and are stunned by the deafening roar that issues from the misty vertex at our feet, an indiscribable feeling of awe steals over us and we are more than ever impressed with the tremendous magnificence of Niagara.

Behind our narrow footpath, the precipice of the Horse shoe fall rises perpendicularly to a hight of 90 feet, at our feet the cliff descends about 70 feet into a turmoil of bustling foam; in front is the liquid curtain which, though ever passing onward never unveils this wildest of nature's caverns. The volume of water that gushes over the Horseshoe fall is enormous. It is estimated that the sheet is fully 20 feet thick in the centre; it is of a deep green color. We then ascend the long stairway to the museum where we are divested of that magnificent robe which changed our appearance from that of demons to human beings. This museum which stands at the top of the bank near table rock, is well worth visiting; it contains a fine collection of birds, beasts and fishes, besides a camera obscura. We then proceeded to and crossed the new Suspension bridge which takes rank with any similar structure in the world. It is designed more especially for foot passengers and carriages. This bridge is 1240 feet in length, and 10 feet in width; the elevation of this bridge above the water is 190 feet; depth of the river under the bridge 250 feet. A fine view of the falls and surroundings is had from this bridge while passing over. Being now on the American side, we pass through the grounds and cross the iron bridge over the rappids. Here the noble River is seen hurrying on towards its final leap, and as we stand upon the bridge looking down upon the gushing flood of water that seems as if it would sweep away our frail standing place and hurl us over the dread precipice whose rounded edge is but a few yards further down. This is a fine point from which to observe the rappids above the falls. The falls of the river from the head of the rappids, a mile above the falls, to the edge of the precipice is 60 feet, and the madness of the waters during said fall foaming in billows and breakers down the ascent, as if fretting with impatience, is a fine contrast to the uniform, magnificent sweep with which at length they gush into the thundering flood below. Reaching Goat island; a narrow bridge connects this island we have a fine view of the rappids and the American falls, affording an opportunity of approaching the very verge of the precipice where you can look down into the seething caldron below. The central fall over which we pass in our return to Goat island, although a mere ribbon of white water when seen from a distance in contrast with the great falls, is by no means unworthy of notice. It is 100 feet wide and is a very graceful sheet.

Proceeding along the bank a short distance, we are pointed out the spot where the celebrated Sam Patch made his famous leap, jumping into the water 97 feet from the river. A little further on we come to the cave of the winds, it is situated at the foot of the rocks between Goat island and Lund island, and is considered by some as one of the finest and most wonderful sights on the American side. Can't describe the place, from the fact we had to be exhausted to descend, and passed on until we reached the extremity of the island; we crossed the bridge to Terespin Tower; this tower occupies a singular and awful position. A few scattered masses of rock lie on the very brink of the great fall seem as if unable to maintain their position against the tremendous rush of water. Upon these rocks the town is built

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRIDAY Nov. 29., 1872.

LOCAL ITEMS.

LOCAL NEWS.—Our friends, everywhere, will oblige us by sending us local news of interest.

CIRCULATION.—The circulation of the REPORTER, on this side the county, is larger than that of all other papers in the county. Business men will therefore find this one of the best advertising mediums. We invite all interested to come and inspect our list for themselves.

REMITTANCES.—All monies for subscription will be credited on the subscriber's address, each week; by referring to which our patrons can at all times see how their accounts stand, and a receipt is by this system carried upon each copy of the paper.

—Nice Wall Pockets, at the Model Book Store, of Jas. Welch & Co. Go and see them.

The Centre Reporter complains of the "radical legistature" because it obliges them to keep their public schools open a month longer. That kind of people never did like education much.—Wm'sport Epitomist.

No we don't complain, Mr. Epitomist, but only state the fact that it is your party here that is guilty of doing that thing. Why do you speak so falsely?

—The Calbach party of hunters, hailing from Hamburg, in good *old Berks*, who have been coming to the Seven mountains, in this section, every year, for the last ten years, finished their annual hunt last week. They were seven in number, and started home with seven fine deer, the result of their hunt. We suppose the good people of Hamburg and vicinity are all eating Pennsvalley venison by this time. We are glad our Berks county friends met with such good success. Deer seem to be plenty this season, as we learn that all hunting parties meet with good success. A party from Millheim, Kerstetter, Eisenhuth, and others also had good luck in the seven mountains, the other week, and besides several deer, also shot a bear—Dan Kerstetter did that. Jonas Fry, from Lewisburg, and the Mussers, from Millheim, were also in the Seven mountains, and took several deer along home. A party from Boalsburg, Is. Condo, Tressler, and others, killed two deer and one bear.

—Mr. Jocob Wagner, Jr., of Potter twp., has our thanks for a fine piece of venison. Jacob belonged to the Calbach party, which met with such good success, and we have a well-flavored evidence of it. Wish we had been along—just to see whether we'd get the buck fever, shooting at deer, as we know we don't get it eating deer.

A SAD CASE, says the Lock Haven Democrat, occurred recently in Bald Eagle twp., in the family of Mr. A. J. Flanigan, by which he lost four young children from diphtheria, three corpses being in the house at the same time. It was indeed a most lamentable situation, and the distressed family have the warmest sympathies of the community in their deep bereavement.

—Nothing adds more to make home pleasant than music, and no instrument is better calculated for good music than the Rynder Organ.

—*Chingleclemuch*, was the name of a township of Centre county, previous to 1806. "Chingleclemuch" must have been a jawbreaker almost as big as "Constantinopolischedudlesacks-pfeife.

—Clearfield county has the epizootic, and, no doubt, would feel itself slighted if it hadn't

—Mr. Samuel Furst, of Lamar twp, Clinton county, an uncle of A. O. Furst, Esq., of Bellefonte, was found dead in a lane through which he had been riding on horseback one day last week. It is thought that he was attacked by appoplexy and fell from his horse while in that helpless condition.

—Citizens of Potter twp., who favor a change in the mode of keeping up the township roads, as shown in the Reporter the other week, can append their names to a petition for that purpose by calling at our office. A similar petition can also be signed at Centre Hill.

—Persons paying their school tax before the 15th of December, will save the addition of 5 per cent.

—Work has commenced on the tunnel, at Beaver Dam, about one mile below the Forks, and a strong force of hands is at work all along the ungraded portion of the line of the railroad, between the Forks and Mifflinburg.

—The Bellefonte Republican's notice of a recent wedding is simply disgusting to every reader possessed of common sense. This imitation of scabby city papers is in bad taste for a country paper, and looks like codfish flunkyism. Don't do it again, neighbor.

—The horse disease has broken out all over this county. We do not suppose that any section of the state is free from it,

—The Huntington Monitor flies 1300 as its circulation. The Reporter will soon be up with you, Cornman, although we live in a much smaller town. The Monitor is a spirited paper,

—EPIZOOTIC NOTES.—The epizooty and whooping caugh are prevailing in this county. The horses are troubled with the whooping-cough and the children have the epizooty—we may be a little mixed, but never mind.

A little girl ran to her mamma, clean out of breath, and said everybody was getting epizooty and wished ma to get some for dinner.

A little urchin asked dad to buy him an epizooty to wear to church next Sunday, he had hear'n every body talk about getting it, and said it was made somewhat like a horseblanket. Dad slapped his face, and the epizooty immediately ran from eyes and nose.

We have kept the epizooty out of our stables and by the very simplest and most unfailing remedy—Dy'e wish to know how? We keep no horses, hence no ephippio.

A farmer down the valley feels slighted because his horses did not take the epizootic, and thinks, his animals are just as good as any body elses.

A "big word" operates upon the editor of the Lock Haven Republican like the epizootic does upon horses, it knocks him completely out of his harness.

—The epizooty is so apt to take hold of any thing that smacks of horse that it is not safe for little boys to ride stick-horses.

—Advice.—To prevent your stove being stolen, keep it red hot. Ditto, chickens, roost high.

—The epizootic is general almost over the whole country—north, south, east and west.

☞We are flooded with communications from all quarters, several columns more than we have room for, in consequence of which our letter from India has again been crowded out, and other letters been laid aside. We wish again to impress upon correspondents the importance of being brief—write nothing that is not of general interest, and all personalities should be avoided, the newspaper is not the place to make known your little piques. Heretofore the township school institutes have sent us the proceedings of their meetings, in number sufficient to almost fill a paper. These are dry reading for subscribers and we must in future decline such, unless these reports can be cut down so as not to embrace more than 10 or 15 lines.

—The horse disease is on the increase in this county, and has brought many persons to their feet—many from the most distant portions of the county, went to Bellefonte on foot to attend court; our mails are nearly all stopped on stage routes, on account of the horses having taken the disease. In the lower end of Pennsvalley, just now, there are more sick horses than farther this way. We do not think any will escape it.

—We were requested to announce that the Teachers of Potter twp., will meet in the school house, at Centre Hall, on Saturday next, for the purpose of organizing an institute. All the teachers are requested to attend.

—The Legislature of Pennsylvania passed an act last winter, prescribing that once every three years the citizens of the various counties of the State should vote upon the question of license or no license. If, upon counting the votes, the majority of them in any county be in favor of no license, then it shall not be lawful for the court of said county to grant any license for the sale of any spirituous or intoxicating liquor during three years. The first vote is to be taken at the Spring election, 1873.

—Our private library was destroyed by fire last spring, and previous to that event quite a number of books were borrowed from us, which have not yet been returned and as we are again trying to build up a library, we would be pleased to have these borrowed volumes come back, and shall rejoice more over the return of the dozen or so wanderers than over the "ninety and nine" burned ones. Our next library will not be a circulating library.

—Who wants to buy an Illinois farm—See advertisment of Wm. Nickolson

—Mrs. Miller, wife of John Miller, of Spring Mills, had a leg broken, on Tuesday of last week, by a kick from a cow.

—On Tuesday it snowed briskly nearly all day, and we heard the first tingle of sleigh-bells for this season.

—The epizootic is pretty general among the horses in Haines and Penn. So far as we could learn only one horse died of the disease, which was a stage-horse of John Spangler, that died at Millheim last week.

SERIOUS AFFAIR.—A serious shooting affair occurred at Milesburg, on last Tuesday morning, as we are informed, between two brothers, named Campbell, who got into an angry quarrel with each other, both drawing pistols. The one fired three shots which took effect in the breast of the other, wounding him dangerously, and, perhaps, fatally. The latter is represented to be a somewhat desperate character, and had been away from home for some time; his recent return was fruitful of difficulties in the family, one of which resulted as above.

SIXTY SIX YEARS AGO.—It appears from the records in the Commisioners' Office that Chingleclemuch township, Centre county, embraced all the territory now within the bounds of Clearfield county in 1806. The commissioners of Centre county, on the 22nd day of December, A. D. 1806, issued a warrant to Alexander Reed ordering him to assess all the persons and property found in said township, and make return of it on the 28th day of January, A. D. 1807. The warrant is signed by John Krider and Christian Henney, Commissioners, and attested by Wm. Kerr, Clerk.—Clearfield Republican.

—David Lindsey of Huntingdon, visiting his brother-in-law, Eli Detweiler of Allenville, accompanied Mr. D. to Jack's mountain for wood and, took a gun along, leaving it in the wagon. A stick of wood thrown into the wagon struck the lock of the gun and discharged it, a portion of the shot passing through the end-gate, in front of him, one entering his intestines, and producing a wound from which he died on the 9th inst.—Gazette.

—The "Nursery," for December, is a pretty number. January commences a new volume, and many of our readers desiring to get a magazine for little folks will find The Nursery just the one that will please them better than any other. $1,50 per year—Thomas L. Shorey, Boston, Mass.

MARRIAGES.

On 20th, at the residence of the bride's parents, near Agricultural College, by Rev. Robert Hamill, Mr. Everhart to Miss Libbie Foster

On 20th, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. John L. Roberts, Mr. John Harris to Miss Rachel Wagner, both of Bellefonte.

ESTATE OF DAVID STOVER, dec'd, of Penn township.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of Administration over above estate have been granted to the undersigned. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said Estate are called upon to make payment forthwith, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement. JOHN H FRANL.
JOHN STOVER,
Adm'r.

—"The Times" is the latest cook-stove out, and has improvements possessed by none other, is neat, and warranted to work perfectly. Sold by Wetsler & Twitmire, near depot, Bellefonte.

OUR MOUNTAINS.

Correspondence of the Reporter.

MISS. INSTITUTE, Selinsgrove, Pa. Nov. 21 1872.—My esteemed friend Fred.—It has been a long time since I wrote you last, but it was no fault of mine. We have been kept so busy here that my time for letter writing has been limited.

When I wrote last, I promised you a sketch of what I saw at Niagara Falls, but, having just returned from a visit to my old home, in the Loop, which has more attractions, socially speaking, than Niagara, I shall say something about the latter.

As I crossed the Seven mountains I could not help but look upon the wondrous works of nature with wonder and admiration.

There is nothing new there, nothing but what most of your readers have gazed upon until they have become weary, and yet, to the lover of romantic scenery, there is nothing so enchanting a view of the rich vallies from the summit of some lofty mountain, to look down into the depths of the yawning abyss or to follow the course of the purling rivulet as it winds its way through labyrinths, and trickles down over the massive rocks, seeming to say, in the language of the aged Indian, happy, happy, hastening on to augment the larger streams, thus exemplying the adage "there is nothing so diminutive or insignificant as to be of no account." The trees being divested of their livery of green, expose the rugged mountain to full view, exhibiting huge boulders, and stately evergreens apparently growing out of the very rocks themselves, thus displaying the power of the Creator to bring forth the lovely, the beautiful, out of the barren soil.

Then we must not fail to notice His wisdom in forming these, to some, unseemly hills The large trees and undergrowth, in summer are ornaments such as are rarely, if ever, seen anywhere else. This is all for the gratification of man. God might have formed the mountains in one continuous, unbroken chain, but it pleased him to form them for the convenience of his creatures, both man and beast. They serve as a barrier that protects our vallies from the sweeping storms of winter, they purify the air we breathe and exempt us entirely from malarious diseases. I wish some of our western friends could spend a few days in our mountains, where quinine is merely nominal and ague is not known—although some of the boys do "shake" pretty freely here at Selinsgrove sometimes. Time and space will not permit a further discription of the value of our mountians with regard to minerals &c.

Whilst at home, I had the pleasure of attending a wedding. It was a grand affair. All appeared to be well pleased—especially the bride and groom which, you know, was a natural result. Long may friend James live to enjoy the companionship of his fair bride than whom a finer little woman is possessed by no man.

When supper was announced, (I cannot say tea, for that would be inadequate to express the good things that awaited our coming) all parties agreed that Mr. and Mrs. S. understand how to make glad the hearts of their guests. I may almost say we had such a supper as none but the good people of Penn's valley are able to prepare.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. W. Lechie, of Centre Hill.

We fared equally as well at dinner the next day at Mr. R's, with one exception. Our friend L. N. served as waiter, and, being a particular friend of mine, brought me a choice (?) dish of dessert, a rare article in winter. I do not know whether the others envied my good (?) luck or not. He will tell you all about it. If he does not I will. You know all jokes are free at weddings. I have nothing of importance to write concerning our town or any word from this vicinity that would interest you. Will tell you of our school, which is in a prosperous condition, at some future time.

TUSSEY.

For the Reporter.

SCHOOLS OF MILES TOWNSHIP.

All the schools of Miles have been opened during the past few weeks, and are now in successful operation. There are nine schools in the township, two of which are graded—one at Madisonburg and one at Rebersburg. The latter is a high school for the township, each of the other districts having the privilege of sending there, four of its advanced pupils.

Teachers' salary is fixed according to the grade of their certificates and ranges from thirty to forty dollars. Those holding a permanent or professional certificate receive thirty nine dollars a month; state, forty; provisional, averaging 1½, thirty six; 1½ thirty five, and lower numbers in the same proportion. The township has been fortunate in securing the services of an efficient corps of teachers. All have had some experience in teaching, and more than half hold professional, permanent or state certificates. Miles always had the reputation of furnishing her own teachers besides sending out a number of new ones, to make their first experiments in townships where they pay not over thirty dollars a month—such places being generally reserved for the inexperienced. It is so this term.

The directors have procured Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of Bartholomew's Drawing Cards, and drawing is taught in the schools of the township. They were, also, quite magnanimous with regard to vocal music in giving each teacher permission to give lessons in that branch.

The teachers of the township have organized an institute and meet every other Saturday. Nearly all of the teachers participate in these meetings, and those who do not attend are not to be censured, perhaps for the directers allow no compensation. Therefore, those not deeply interested in their own improvement and in the welfare of the schools, can never be expected to bother with institutes.

The board has made an appropriation of four dollars to each teacher for attending the County Institute. But no time is allowed and if any one does not attend the whole time, he is to receive no pay at all.

HEINRICH.

For the Reporter.

REBERSBURG, Nov. 16 1872.—The Miles township teachers have organized a District Institute by electing the following officials; President, Prof. Henry Meyer, Vice President, H. E. Weirick, Secretary, A. E. Wolfe, Treasurer, Cornelius Stover.

The meetings of the institute are stationary at Rebersburg. The second meeting was held on the 16th inst. Meeting was called to order by the president. Opened by reading a portion of scripture, (German.) The secretary being absent, on motion, H. E. Weirick was chosen secretary, pro tem.

The president then delivered his inaugural address which was very masterly, as well as instructive. He was followed by J. A. Zeigler in a lecture on Physiology. Professor Meyer then delivered a lecture on Etymology. This was a very learned production, and delivered in good style. He was listened to with marked attention throughout.

Afternoon session opened with music, lead by H. E. Weirick. The president then called on Mr. Weirick to give his method of teaching the alphabet. This he did in a very satisfactory manner. He teaches the sounds of the letters in connection with the name. Professor Meyer gave a short drill in the rudiments of music Drawing to be the subject for general discussion at next meeting.

On motion it was agreed that a copy of the minutes should be sent to the Reporter for publication. Adjourned to meet in two weeks.

H. E. WEIRICK,
Sec. pro tem.

List of Grand Jurors for November Term.

Philipsburg Bor—Amos Harper.
Benner township—Jacob Fishburn.
Boggs—Micheal Heaton, James Thompson.
Burnsides—Joseph Clark.
Ferguson—Geo. Eckle, Benj. Crane.
Harris—Irvin Leach, Andrew Glenn, Henry Dale.
Haines—Wm. H. Miller, Wm. B. Mingle.
Howard A J. Gardner, Nelson Askey.
Patton—B. C. Neal.
Penn—Samuel Behm.
Potter—John M'Clintick, W. Farner
Jacob Wagner, jr., Cyrus Durst.
Spring—G. W. Lonebarger, David Shearer
Snow Shoe—B. F. Hinton.
Walker—Jacob Gobble.

Traverse Jurors—4th Monday, Nov.

Bellefonte Bor—Herman Miller, Jacob Seibert, Albert Aummerman, Christian Derr, C. S. Garbrick.
Milesburg Bor—Jonathan Bullock.
Philipsburg Bor—J. L. Barr.
Unionville Bor—Benj. Rich.
Benner township—Thomas Marshall.
Ferguson—Geo. D. Danley, James Calderwood, John Kreps.
Gregg—R. H. Duncan.
Howard—Samuel Pletcher.
Halfmoon—J H Griffin, A J Thompson.
Harris—John Lytle.
Haines—W Ettinger.
Huston—Reuben Richards, Jno D Morgan.
Liberty—J F Clark, Christ Schneck.
Marion—Adam Bartholemew.
Miles—And Ocker, James Mallery, Jno Wolf.
Patton—ChasSmith, Geo Mattern.
Potter—Henry Rossman, Peter Hoffer, Jacob Harpster, Micheal Spyker, Henry Garver, John Farner.
Spring—Wm Dale, Joseph Flora, Nelson Lucas.
Taylor—David Henderson.
Walker—Jas Shaffer, B. F. Shaffer, Geo Swartz, Jas Emerick, Daniel Leash.
Worth—A S Price, David Sputts.

Traverse Jurors—2nd week.

Bellefonte Bor—Pat McCaffrey, J P Gephart, Jas H Dobbins, H B Pontius.
Philipsburg Boro—Falkner.
Unionville—John Alexander.
Benner township—Adam Wagner.
Boggs—Wm. D Harper.
Curtin—Nathan McCloskey.
Ferguson—H W Meek, JosephB Webb.
Gregg—Geo Mark.
Haines—John Limbert, John Bear, Jacob Wolf, John Yearker.
Harris—H Frederick, Shannon Boal, Felix Dale, Samuel Gilliland
Howard—Wm. H Neff, John Stitzer.
Huston—H G Cronister, Mark G Williams, Levi Woomer.
Miles—Henry Corman.
Potter—John Odenkirk, Wm Stover.
Rush—Wm White, George Bears.
Snow Shoe—J Brown, James Y Lucas.
Spring—John Rockey.
Walker—A Gramley, J S Swartz, Josiah Struble.

ILLINOIS FARM FOR SALE!

240 ACRES; FIRST CLASS LAND; only 6 years improved from prairie soil, with buildings, orchard &c., It is 8 miles directly south of Joliet, next to Chicago the most thriving city in the state and 1¼ miles east of the incorporated village of Elwood situated on Chicago & St. Louis R. R 45 miles from Chicago, the great market of this country, and 10 miles from coal regions. Population largely interspersed with 1st class Penn'a. Germans.

I desire to invest in Commercial business. Address W. NICHOLSON,
nov 29 3m Elwood, Will Co. Ill.

Last Notice.

SETTLE UP.—Notice is hereby given that the books of the Centre Hall Manufacturing Company have been placed into the hands of J. P. Gephart, esq., of Bellefonte, for settlement. All Persons indebted to said company are hereby notified to make settlement within thirty days, and save costs.

CENTRE HALL MF'G. CO.
nov 21 4t

PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers a most desirable property, in the town of Rebersburg, at private sale, consisting of a lot of ground, thereon erected a 2-story dwelling House, good summer house, wash-house, carriage house, good stable, and all other necessary out-buildings. There is an abundance of the choicest fruit upon the premises. For further particulars, apply to

R. M. MAGEE,
nov 21 2t. Bellefonte.

To The Public.

The undersigned having purchased all the machinery, tools, stock, &c., heretofore belonging to the Foundry and Machine Shops of the Centre Hall Manufacturing Company, hereby notify the citizens of Centre county that the business of said establishment has been resumed, and will be carried on as heretofore, in all its various branches as a FOUNDRY, MACHINE SHOP AND MANUFACTORY OF FARMING IMPLEMENTS. The undersigend therefore respectfully solicit the public patronage, confident that they will render the utmost satisfaction in all work done by them, having made such additions and improvements in the establishment as will enable them to carry on upon a larger scale than heretofore.

nov 21 4t VAN PELT & CO.

EXECUTERS SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Centre County will be sold on the premises in Potter township in said county, on Saturday the 21st day of December, 1872, at 2 o'clock, p. m., of said day, all the following described real estate, consisting of two lots of land, late of Phoebe L. Keen, of said twp., dec'd. One thereof Bounded north and south by lands of John Wagner, east by land of Jonas From, and west by lands of John Jorden, containing 2 acres and 79 perches, thereon erected a two story Frame Dwelling house, stable shop and other out buildings. The other thereof consisting of wood land, bounded by lands of Wm. Armagast, Peter Ruble and Wm. Mulbarger, containing 2 acres, more or less.

TERMS OF SALE.—One half the purchase money to be paid in hand on confirmation of sale, and the balance in one year, secured by bond and Mortgage of the premises.

ROBERT LEE,
Executer.

Good News for the Ladies.

FALL OPENING OF
Bonnets, Trimmings, Millinery, at
MRS. MARY E. SHOOPE'S
In Centre Hall.

Mrs. M. E. Shoope, has just returned from Philadelphia, with the latest fashions and a complete stock of
New Bonnetts, New Hats, Elegant Trimmings, &c.,
which will be sold or made up, as usual at reasonable prices. Also, old ladies Dress Caps.
The new styles are very pretty. Ladies call and see them early. First come, first served. nov 1 4t

THE ONLY PLACE TO BUY
good Boots & Shoes.

BURNSIDE & THOMAS
Have just received 50 cases of Boots and Shoes.

BURNSIDE & THOMAS
Sell the cheapest and best Boots and Shoes.

BURNSIDE & THOMAS
Are the only ones in Centre co. that have Lester Bro's & Co., Boots & Shoes.
Lester Bro's & Co., Boots and Shoes are warranted.

BURNSIDE & THOMAS
Sell them at Cash prices.

BURNSIDE & THOMAS
Boots and Shoes never leak or crack.

BURNSIDE & THOMAS
Boots and Shoes always give satisfaction.

Thousands in this county and out of it have tried these Boots & Shoes.
They have been tested and tried for 15 years and always have given Extra satisfaction.
If you want to save doctor bills buy your Boots and Shoes from Burnside & Thomas.

You can buy the best articles of Tobacco and cigars at half price at Burnsides & Thomas.

The reason you can get such bargains at Burnside & Thomas, they sell for CASH. july19,tf.

OUR CLOTHING STORE.

I have just been to the city, and laid in a full stock of
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
and in addition to that a large stock of
HATS and CAPS
of the latest styles; also, BOOTS and SHOES, both kip and calf; also GAITERS, for ladies, of three or four different styles.
TOBACCO and CIGARS, of the best assortment.

JEWELRY and NOTIONS

I solicit a liberal patronage from the kind people of Pennsvalley, as heretofore. Our motto is, SELL CHEAP.

JACOB KRISE
oct 25.6t Milroy.

C. F. Herlacher N. Cronmiller.
NEW GOODS!
FRESH ARRIVAL
OF
FALL GOODS!!!
HERLACHER & CRONMILLER

Wish to inform the citizens of Potter that they have opened an entire new stock of goods in their old quarters, and will keep constantly on hand a full and good assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
consisting of
ALPACAS, Poplins, PLAIDS, Lustres.
and all other kinds of
DRESS GOODS,
full line of
NOTIONS and FANCY Goods
Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes
CROCKERY, QUEENSWARE,
STONEWARE, CEDARWARE,
SUGARS,
TEAS, COFFEES,
FISH, SALT,
etc., etc., etc.,

All of which we offer at greatly reduced prices.

Highest prices paid for country produce. By strict attention to business we hope to merit and receive the patronage of the public

NE PLUS ULTRA.
No Better Place!

The subscriber is just receiving from the eastern cities a Full Stock of
FALL and WINTER GOODS
which he has determined to sell very cheap, consisting of
DRY GOODS and
Prints, Muslins, Opera Cantons, and Woll Flannels. Ladies Dress Goods, such as Delains, Alpacas, Poplins, Empress Cloth, Sateens, Tameise, together with a full stock of everything usually kept in the Dry Goods line.
NOTIONS:
A full stock, consisting part of Ladies and Children's Merino Hose, Collars, Kid gloves, best quality silk and Lisle thread Gloves, Hoods, Nubias, Breakfast shawls, &c,
HATS & CAPS,
A full assortment of
Men's Boy's and Children's
of the latest style and best.
CLOTHING,
Ready made, a choice selection of Men's and Boy's of the newest styles and most serviceable materials.
BOOTS & SHOES,
A very large stock of Men's Women's and Children's and sold very low.
Queensware,
full assortment.
GROCERIES
a full stock at the lowest prices.
At the old stand of
WM. WOLF.

W. J. McManigal,
Wholesale and retail dealer in
HARDWARE and CUTLERY,
Iron, Nails, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Wall Paper, &c.
Milroy Mifflin Co., Pa.
To Shoemakers,
I have just received a large stock of
FRENCH KIP
FRENCH MOROCCOES
FRENCH CALF SKINS
LINING SKINS
RUSSIA BRISTLES
RED SOLE LEATHER
SHOE MAKERS TOOLS
PAT. AWL HAFTS AT 10 CENTS
SHOE THREAD &c.
Call early and examine
Oct 11 3m WM'J M'MANIGAL.

BOSTON
Boot & Shoe Store!
A NEW ESTABLISHMENT
With New Goods & New Prices!

Having determined to engage in business at this place, we have opened up in Room
NO. 5 BUSH'S ARCADE,
BELLEFONTE, PA., the largest, most complete and cheapest stock of BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, SLIPPERS, &C.,
that has ever been opened up in this part of the State. At our store you can find in the Boot and Shoe line
Anything You Want,
from the finest boot to the cheapest slipper, and we know if you once call and EXAMINE OUR STOCK AND PRICES.
you will concede that it is to your interest to purchase from us.
WE SELL AT BOSTON RATES.
Repairing Neatly Done.
B. L. BATCHELLER & CO.
July 19tf.

THE PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE.
Next door to Wilson & Hicks' Hardware store, Allegheny St.,
BELLEFONTE, PA.,
R. F. Rankin & Co.,
(Successors to Linn & Wilson.)
DEALERS IN
PURE DRUGS
AND MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, NOTIONS, AND FANCY ARTICLES FOR THE TOILET, &c.
PURE WINE & LIQUORS
for medicinal purposes.
SHOULDER BRACES,
TRUSSES & SUPPORTERS in great variety
Also, Choice
CIGARS AND TOBACCO,
and all other articles usually kept in first class Drug Store.
PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.
R. F. RANKIN & CO.

BELLEFONTE MARKETS.
Corrected by C. D. Keller.
White Wheat $1,80, Red 100.... Rye..... 75..... Corn 60 .... Oats 40..... Barley 60. 70..... Cloverseed 5,00 ..... Potatoes 45. Lard per pound 7..... Pork per pound 06 Butter 20..... Eggs 20. ..... Plaster per ton $14 Tallow 8..... Bacon 8 ..... Ham 12

LEWISTOWN MARKETS
White wheat 1,75.... Red wheat 1,65.... Rye 60..... Corn 60..... Oats 35..... Barley 50..... Cloverseed 4,50..... Timothyseed, 350..... Salt 2 50 per sack, ... Bacon 10c..... Ham 16..... Butter 20... Eggs 15..... Plaster 9 50

USE
PAIN CURE OIL
"THERE IS NOTHING LIKE IT"
FOR
Pains, Sores, Wounds and Lameness.
BUY IT! TRY IT!
For Fever and Ague, . Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Rheumatism, . . . Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Neuralgia, ... Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Fever Sore, ... Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Cholera Morbus, . Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Sprains, ... Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Headache, ... Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Bruises, ... Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Corns and Bunions, Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Any Sore, ... Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Any Lameness, . . Use Pain Cure Oil.
EVERY BOTTLE IS WARRANTED,
And we challenge the world to produce its equal.
Used Externally and Internally for
MAN AND BEAST.
Ask for PAIN CURE OIL. Take no other, for We WARRANT IT TO CURE.
It is not a lying nonsense preparation, but a soothing compound, made from
Pure Vegetable Oils, Herbs and Extracts,
and is clean and safe to use.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.
PRICE, 50 CENTS.
McCLURE & EATON, PROPRIETORS,
Reading, Pa.
Sold wholesale and retail by F. P. Green.

W. A. CURRY,
BOOT & SHOE MAKER
CENTRE HALL, PA.

Would most respectfully inform the citizens of this vicinity, that he has started a new Boot and Shoe Shop, and would be thankful for a share of the public patronage. Boots and Shoes made to order and according to style, and warrants his work to equal any made elsewhere. All kinds of repairing done, and charges reasonable. Give him a call.
Oct 11. 3m.

School Tax.

To all whom it may concern: The duplicate of school Tax for Potter school district for the 1872, has been placed in the hands of Fred Kurtz, Treasurer of the School Board, in accordance with the Act of Assembly of 1869, for collection.

All persons paying said tax on or before the 15th of November, will be allowed a deduction of five per cent; from the 15th of November to 14th of Dec. no deduction and after that date 5 per cent will be added. By order of the Board.

FRED KURTZ,
Sept. 20. Treasurer.

THE Very Best Buenos Ayers
Sole Leather,
FRENCH, GERMAN AND COUNTRY
CALF SKINS,
SHOEFINDINGS, &c., &c.,
At reasonable rates, next door to C. D. Keller's store, Bishop Street Bellefonte Penn'a.
E. GRAHAM & SON.
Oct 11 tf.

A. SUSSMAN
LEATHER & SHOE FINDING.
in lower room, No. 1. Bush's block, where he keeps on hand a stock of
WHITE and RED LEATHER and HARNESS.
Kips and Calf Skins
French and City Finish.
STRING LEATHER, SHOE-FINDINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Raw Hides
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Trunks and Valises
OF ALL KINDS.
RAW FURS, of all kinds bought and highest price paid.
Clover and Timothy Seed
always bought and on hands. WHEAT and OATS specially bought and the highest Cash price paid.
Go to Sussman's, there you can buy cheaper than elsewhere, as everybody knows, who ever dealt with him. He lets no one off without a good bargain.
Next door to Sussman's is the cheap dry goods establishment of Isaac Guggenheimer. ap5.tf.

ADAM HILD,
PAINTER, MILROY, Mifflin co., Pa.
offers his services to the citizens of Mifflin Centre and adjoining counties, in
House, Sign and Ornamental Painting.
GRAINING Oak, Walnut, Maple. Ash, Mahogony, &c.
Plain and Fancy Paperhanging. Orders respectfully solicited.
All fine work done for other painters.
June 7 y.

JOHN C. MOTZ & CO.
BANKERS.
MILLHEIM, CENTRE CO., PA.
Receive Deposits and allow interest.
Discount Notes.
Make Collections.
Issue Eastern Exchange.
And a general Banking Business done.
JOHN C. MOTZ,
A WALTER, PRESIDENT.
Cashier. mar22tf.

C. PECK. J. T. LEE.
PECK & LEE'S
New Coach Manufactory.
CENTRE HALL, PA.

The undersigned have opened a new establishment, at their new shops, for the manufacture of
Carriages,
Buggies,
& Spring Wagons,
SLEIGHS AND SLEDS,
PLAIN AND FANCY
of every description.
All vehicles manufactured by them are warranted to render satisfaction, and as equal to any work done elsewhere.
They use none but the best material, and employ the most skillful workmen. Hence they flatter themselves that their work can not be excelled for durability and finish.
Orders from a distance promptly attended to.
Come and examine our work before contracting elsewhere.
PRICES REASONABLE,
All kinds of Reparing done.
PECK & LEE.

I. Guggenheimer.
NEW ARRANGEMENT!

ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER, having purchased the entire stock of the late firm of Sussman & Guggenheimer, except the Leather and Shoe-findings, has filled up his shelves with a lot of
SPLENDID NEW GOODS,
embracing
READY MADE CLOTHING,
DRESS GOODS,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,
AND FANCY ARTICLES
and is now prepared to accomodate all his old customers, and to welcome all new ones who may favor him with their patronage. He feels safe in saying that he can please the most fastidious Call and see.
ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER.
P. S.—Mr. Sussman still continues to deal in
LEATHER AND SHOE-FINDINGS, CLOVER and TIMOTHY SEEDS, in the old room, where he may always be found. 12ap.tf.

COAL, LIME, and POWDER!
COAL.—Wilkesbarre Coal, Chestnut Stove, Egg, furnace and foundry, Coal—of best quality, at the lowest prices. Customers will please note that our coal is housed under commodious sheds.
LIME—Wood or coal-burnt Lime, for sale at our kilns, on the pike leading to Milesburg.
POWDER.—Having received the agency for Du Pont's Powder AT WHOLESALE, we shall be pleased to receive orders from the trade.
Office and yard near south end of Bald Eagle Valley R. R. Depot, Bellefonte, Pa.
n v SHOR DGE & CO.

Duff's College.
The oldest and most reliable Institution for obtaining a Mercantile Education.
Practical business men as instructors.
For information, write for a circular to P. DUFF & SONS, Pittsburg, Pa.
oct 4 6m. com

RYNDER'S MUSIC STORE,
LOCK HAVEN, PA.

The proprietor of Rynder's Music Store desires to call the attention of the people of Centre county, to the fact that they
Can Save Money
by purchasing their musical instruments ot Rynder's Music Store. We are selling
Double Reed, Six Stop, Five Octavo Organs, at $140,
(superior in tone and finish, to those that are hawked and peddled throughout the country at $175 to $200.) These we warrant for five years. We give any reasonable credit desired to responsible parties.

We beg leave to call your attention to the following instruments, sold in Pennsvalley this year, which you would do well to examine before purchasing elsewhere:

CENTRE HALL.
S. S. WOLF, Rynder Organ..... $225 00
WM. GALBRAITH, Rynder Organ..... 140.00

LEMONT.
DR. J. Y. DALE, American Organ..... $375.00
PETER SCHRECK, Rynder Organ..... 140.00

AARONSBURG.
WM. ETTINGER, Rynder Organ..... $240.00

BOALSBURG.
MISS E. E. HUNTER, Melodion..... $130.00

In a few weeks we will call attention to our
PIANO DEPARTMENT.
In short by writing a letter to us and getting our prices—we deliver all instruments—
You Can Save From $40 to $60 on an Organ.
Address,
***RYNDER'S MUSIC STORE,* Lock Haven, Pa.**

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
C. D. KELLER,
BISHOP STREET BELLEFONTE, PENNA,
is now prepared, at the Old Stand on Bishop Street, to sell
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, Boots, Shoes, Carpets,
CEDAR AND WILLOW WARE, &C., &C.,
at greatly reduced prices. He is also prepared to purchase
ALL KINDS OF GRAIN!
FOR WHICH HE WILL PAY THE
HIGHEST MARKET PRICE!
ASH PURCHASERS WILL FIND SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS THERE
C. D. KELLER
apr.19tf.

WAR! WAR!
On High Prices.
GREAT EXCITEMENT.
H. R. SMITH,
of Potters Mills.
NEW GOODS!
We would most respectfully inform his friends, customers, and the public generally, that he has taken possession of Thompson's old quarters, which have been remodeled and improved, and is now prepared to accommodate all who may favor him by calling.
NEW GOODS!
He has just received one o the largest stocks of all kinds of Merchandize ever brought to Centre county, which he intends to sell at scuh figures as will make it an object for all persons to purchase. Families laying in winter supplies of Groceries, Dry Goods, &c., should not fail to give him a call, as he feels confident his prices and superior quality of goods will amply satisfy all. His stock of
GROCERIES
consists of Coffees of the best quality, Teas, Sugars of all kinds, Molasses, Fish, Salt, Cheese, Dried Fruit, Spices, Provisions, Flour and Feed, &c., &c. Our stock of
DRY GOODS
is large and varied, and we will just say can supply any article in that line, without enumerating.
READY MADE CLOTHING
a large stock of ready-made Clothing for Men and Boys' wear, which we will dispose of at a very small advance on cost.
Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Queenswaare, Wood and Willow Ware, Notions, Fancy Goods, Carpets, Oil cloths, Wall Papers, Window Shades, &c., oct28.1y.

Graham & Son,
Boot & Shoe Makers
Next door to D C Keller's Store Bellefonte.
We manufacture to order.
Our work is neat and durable.
Our prices are very moderate.
We warrant to give satisfaction.
We have the LARGEST and BEST stock of Ladie's and Children's shoes in town.
We are receiving goods every week.
We wish an examination of our goods.
The Pennsvalley trade is especially invited to call and see our stock, we think we can please all who call as to style, quality, and prices. We study to render satisfaction, and although we have had an extended trade for years, we have never given a customer cause to complain. sept15.tf.

BUTTS HOUS

A Picture: Indian Summer.

Wrapped in peaceful stillness Nature lies,
As if, while gazing on the quiet skies,
She had looked past their depths, and met
God's eyes.

And in that gaze grown calm;
As if, awed by the solemn sight she lay,
Or, fallen asleep, was dreaming life away,
Singing unconsciously by night and day
A reverential psalm.

Half veiled in golden light of shimmeri
The landscape sketches, wonderously fair,
No trace of paling beauty anywhere;
Nature is in her prime.
In richest robes the hills and woods appear,
The lakes and springs lie motionless and clear,
Ruled by the fairest queen of all the year—
Beautiful harvest time.

The silver river, winding through the lea
The singing birds on every greenwood tree,
The music of the never-silent tree,
The deep and silent wood,
Are never-changing witnesses that He
Who made all these fair things so graciously
Is mighty in His love, and prayerfully
I whisper, "God is good."

Farm, Garden and Household.

CATTLE AT LARGE.—Any man in Illinois who now permits his domestic quadrupeds to run at large in the highway takes the risk of being called upon to increase the school fund of his township to the extent of from $3 to $10—these figures indicating the extremes of fine under the new law of State which went into effect Oct. 1.

SMUT IN WHEAT.—For four bushels of seed dissolve one pound of blue vitriol in water enough to soak the wheat; let it soak six, twelve or twenty-four hours, drain off, and roll the seed in plaster or ashes; sow before it has time to heat. This will cure any seed however smutty.

PUMPKIN PRESERVES.—Cut a nice ripe pumpkin into pieces a third of an inch thick, paring them. Take equal weigh in white sugar. Allow the juice of one lemon to a pound of pumpkin. Let the pumpkin remain in a pan with the sugar and juice all night. In the morning put into a preserving kettle, cooking till perfectly clear. Be sure to skim well. Then add lemon-peel cut in pieces small as marbles. Take out and strain the syrup through a jelly bag, and pour over the pumpkin.

HOW TO PRESERVE VEGETABLE MARROWS.—Peel the marrows, take away the seeds, cut the vegetable into small pieces. To every pound of marrow add half a pound of sifted loaf sugar, the rind and juice of a lemon, half an ounce of grated ginger. Put these into a basin and let them stand all night. The next day pour the juice into a pan and let it boil up, then add the vegetable. Boil all together an hour and a half, or until it becomes thick and transparent. It put into a mould which will not affect the acid, the preserve will look very nice when turned out for use. Most vegetables may be prepared the same way.

A SPRUNG-KNEED STEED.—Spring knees are a sign of weakly constitutioned animals, and it is not always possible to bring about a speedy or permanent cure. The only plan that might succeed would be to suspend work, if the colt has been at work; feed the best food, hay and oats being preferable (no straw or stalks should be given); bathe the knees daily with cold salt water or brine, and rub gently for fifteen minutes with a coarse woolen cloth. A strengthening liniment such as opodeldoc, might also be of service. But, as it arises from conditions which are unalterable, as they are constitutional, there is not much hope of a permanent cure if hard work is expected from the animal.

CURING HAMS.—Charles Jessop furnished the Maryland A'gl Society the following recipe:—2 1-2 lbs. saltpetre, dried and finely powdered, 1-2 bushel best Liverpool salt, 3 lbs. brown sugar, and 1-2 gallon molasses. Mix all in a vessel, rub the meat well with same, and pack with skin down. The above is the exact amount required for 1000 lbs. of pork. After being in salt three to four weeks, take out, wash clean the pieces, dry, and hang it up for smoking. Three weeks is sufficient to smoke them thoroughly—by fire made of hickory wood. When smoked, take down and bag, or place away in dry chaff or cut straw. Examine them occasionally, and if found to be at all damp, renew the packing with dry material.

THE WAY TO KEEP SUNDAY.—The Lord's day is a good day on which to learn to love your neighbor as yourself. I do not think it is a great sin if your neighbor has his side door open on the Sabbath day for you to walk across the lawn and sit on his porch, and talk with him of seemly things. I think the Lord likes that. I do not think that if your household is more radiant, and your children wake and say, "Thank God, it is Sunday,"—I don't think that if you make it the best day of the week, and your children are good natured and joyful that they are any the worse. I believe in letting out the harness a little. I believe in making the wholes for the buckle a little lower down. Let our Lord's day be a church day in the morning and a family day the rest of the time. I think that we preach too much. I think that we overteach and overtax in the Sabbath school. I think we are making the Lord's day laborious. I do not think that we use Sunday enough to make the family finer, sweeter, more homogeneous, more social, and so more religious. I see many, many men who come to church stern and stiff. They would not for all the world ride in a street car on Sunday; nor go over the ferry on Sunday; nor do anything at home that made them agreeable—oh, no! I do not hold up their way of keeping the Sabbath as a model. Sunday is a day of household love. It is a day on which the children should feel that their father and mother never were so handsome before, and never so good. It is a day in which every part of the household should, at the going down of the sun, be able to say, "Thank God for this open door of heaven which has poured out so many happy hours on us!"

ALL KICKED OUT.—Some years ago, a young man presented himself to the then United States Secretary Corwin for a clerkship. Thrice was he refused; and still he made a fourth effort. His perseverance and spirit of determination awakened a friendly interest in his welfare, and the Secretary advised him, in the strongest possible terms, to abandon his purpose and go to the West, if he could do no better outside the Departments. "My young friend," said he, "go to the Northwest; buy 160 acres of Government land, or, if you have not the money to purchase, squat on it; get you an ax and a mattock; put up a log cabin for a habitation, and raise a little corn and potatoes; keep your conscience clear, and live like a freeman; your own master, with no one to give you orders, and without dependence upon any body. Do that, and you will become honored, respected, influential, and rich. But accept a clerkship here, and you sink at once all independence; your energies become relaxed, and you are unfitted in a few years for any other and more independent position. I may give you a place to-day, and I can kick you out again to-morrow; and there's another man over at the White House who can kick me out, and the people by and-by can kick him out; and so we go. But if you own an acre of land, it is your kingdom, and your cabin is your castle—you are a sovereign, and you will feel it in every throbbing of your pulse, and every day of your life would assure me of your thanks for having thus advised you.

A NEW CROP.—Kansas is prophesying for herself a new source of wealth in the Persian walnut, which has been recently planted in certain sections of the State, and has produced a fine crop. The variety introduced is about a third larger than the English walnut, of an elongated shape, very rich meat, and shell nearly as thin as paper. It is not an unusual thing for a tree from eight to twelve years old to bear thirty thousand nuts (or twelve hundred pounds,) worth from thirty-five to fifty cents per pound.

A Chapter on Rattlesnakes.

The rattlesnake is perhaps the most sluggish of all the serpent tribe, for even the puff-adder of the Cape, which the that reputation in general, is very active when enraged; but the rattlesnake, excepting just after and just before its winter-sleep, never bites excepting in self-defence, and does not go out of its way to attack anyone. Unless molested, there is very little to fear from this snake; but the misfortune is, that you cannot tell when you are going to moless it, as, in coming down a bluff, or picking your way in a gulley, you may, with the best intentions in the world, put your foot on a rattlesnake. And then the terrific swiftness of his dart! Not even the cobra, which I had always considered rivaled the very lightning in its movements — movements which I will defy almost any eye to follow—is quicker than the rattlesnake in that one deadly act. Yet, to strike, it must be in a close coil, its head and neck being erect; it throws itself out about three-fourths of its length, supporting its weight entirely on the tail-part. I have, however, known two persons who have trodden on rattlesnakes, and have escaped; a third was still more remarkably fortunate. One, a gentleman who has killed more than fifty of them, recognized what his foot touched without stopping to look, and jumped higher than he had probably ever done before in his life; the other was not so quick, and the reptile struck him three times with electric quickness, but his trousers and long boots saved him. This disposes of a fallacy very generally held, that venomous serpents will not bite twice in succession. There were the three pair of fang-marks quite plainly to be seen in his white trowsers. One young man who was bathing in the river Platte had a more extraordinary escape still, for, on emerging from the water, he sat down, being, of course, completely naked, on a rattlesnake which was basking in the grass. Whether he sat upon the reptile's head, or whether the creature was too astonished by his sudden descent, can never be known, but certain it is that the affrighted bather leaped up with a shriek, and escaped unhurt.

It is told that this particular serpent has a very offensive odor when irritated, and that Dr. Hamilton Roe owed his life to a knowledge of that fact. The physician having opened a box directed to the Superintendent of the Zoological Gardens, London, put his hand—most rashly, it seems to me—under the dry moss which appeared, to see what was there. He touched something alive, and the smell told him it was a rattlesnake. Had he withdrawn his hand rapidly, he would have been bitten to a certainty; but he had the presence of mind to stroke the reptile, which allowed him to take his hand gently away. This is a well-known story; I only refer to it to add that this odor is so powerful and permanent that when a snake is irritated and made to bite the rake or hoe with which it is intended to kill him —and, as may be supposed, this is very often done—the implement will retain the same unpleasant smell for months. Once known, it is always recognisable.

As much cannot be said of the sound of the rattle. I have been on the prairie when opinions have been divided as to whether certain ominous clicking arose from the grasshoppers, which were there in great numbers, or a rattlesnake. It is not pleasant, at twilight, to have any doubt on this subject. The chief thing against the rattlesnake theory was, that these reptiles seldom move or leave their holes after sundown. But I would warn the reader not to depend too much on this, as some snakes are certainly of irregular habits, and have been known to crawl into tents, and into beds within the tents. This was for the sake of warmth. Very often the reptiles will content themselves with coming inside; and so true is it that use doth breed a habit in a man, that I have known men to sleep quietly all through the night when they were perfectly aware that a rattlesnake was within the walls of their tent. They rolled themselves tight in the blanket, knowing that the creature would not touch any one if it were not first attacked, and that, when light came, it would go away. In one instance, a man was bitten at night. He was on the prairie, and sleeping near his horse, which was fastened by a long rope to a log or stone. The horse broke away, and the man feeling after the rope in the grass, disturbed a rattlesnake, which bit him on the back of his hand. He was cured by a remedy which I think I have seen recommended in England. A friend cut with a penknife the skin round the puncture, so as to enlarge the wound and made it bleed; then he put a small heap of gunpowder on the spot, ignited it—no pain attending this—and the man was cured. I would just add here, that the stranger must not depend on always hearing the rattle when the snake moves; it is only violently shaken when the animal is alarmed, or is about to attack, and then the warning and the assault are too close together for the victim to escape.

The rattle has been too often described to need much to be said about it here; it is known to consist of a number of bones, looking like knuckle bones, securely fastened together, yet so loosely that they make a clicking noise when shaken. These grow on the tail of the reptile; and the popular belief is, that the first joint, which is always of a darker color than the others, takes two years to grow, while afterward the snake has an additional joint each year. Some observers contest this, and argue that the reptile forms its rattle much faster than at this rate. The wearing of this rattle in the hat or bonnet is said to be an infallible specific against the headache, and is frequently worn on that account.

A HORRIBLE CRIME.—The granddaughter of Sylvester Dey, residing 25 miles distant from Concord, N. H., mysteriously disappeared. All efforts to ascertain a cause for her voluntary absence were unavailing, as were also all efforts to discover her whereabouts. In a day or two circumstances transpired to lead to the belief that she had been murdered, and an old man named Franklin B. Evans was suspected as the murderer. The old fellow finally confessed that he enticed the young woman into the woods, and after outraging her committed the further crime of murder. Having admitted his guilt he went with the officer into the woods and pointed out the exact spot where the murdered girl's remains were buried. They were concealed beneath an old stump, some brush and just sufficient earth to hide them from the view of a passer-by. The body was most horribly mutilated, and there was every evidence that the poor girl made a desperate struggle for chastity and life. The remains were brought into the town and placed in a village store, where they were viewed by the excited citizens and the grief-stricken parents, and then handed over to a Coroner, who immediately commenced an investigation. The murderer is about 60 years of age, and a most repulsive-looking man in every particular. He has been a sort of an itinerant beggar for years, but was never regarded as a dangerous person.

THE VINTAGE OF MEDOC.—The Vintage of Medoc, France, was not as full this year as the previous ones for a few seasons, nor as rich in quality. The grapes were late in maturing and consequently the operations of picking and pressing them had to be hurried in order to prevent them from spoiling. The vintage of Burgundy and Medoc sale this year for *francs*, when in former times it sold for *sous*. The vines have been blighted in exposed places by the cold northeast winds, and some vineyards have the appearance of having been scourged by lightning, being streaked in irregular, zigzag lines with withered vines. The vintage season is a joyous one; it is emphatically the merry-making season in the rural districts. After the grapes are gathered and pressed, the laborers in each vineyard are gathered together for a repast, and afterward give themselves up to all sorts of innocent festivities, which sometimes last for several days.

A queer old gentleman being asked what he would have for dinner, replied, "An appetite, good company, something to eat and a napkin."

Execution of a Wife Murderer.

George W. Jenkins, a colored man, was executed at Washington, D. C., for the murder of his wife on the 14th of May last. There had been trouble between them resulting from jealousy, which was followed by separation. But at the time of the deed they were living together with their two children. Jenkins's wife was sound asleep at four o'clock in the morning when her husband assaulted her with a butcher's cleaver, almost instantly killing her. The little children sleeping with her alone gave the alarm, and Jenkins escaped. Jenkins's brother went up stairs and found the dead body of the woman lying on the bed, her head and face mangled almost beyond recognition; the bed, clothing, and floor were soaked with blood and spattered with brains, and at the foot of the bed lay the cleaver, bearing crimson evidence that with it the awful deed had been done. The police were summoned, and a mob collected about the house of such humor that the murderer would perhaps have been lynched had he fallen into their hands. After the inquest Jenkins was arrested and charged with the crime. On the 27th of June the Grand Jury presented a true bill against him, and on the 3d of October his trial was begun. It lasted but a day and the prisoner was brought in guilty and sentenced by Judge Humphreys to be hanged. Jenkins was a light mulatto, and not particularly ill-looking. During his imprisonment his conduct was so exemplary as to warrant the remark from his jailers that he was the best-conducted prisoner they had ever had. He conversed frequently and long with spiritual advisers, and was, as he said, ready and willing to die. In the manner of such men, he kindly "forgave" judge, jury, and witnesses who had been instrumental in bringing him to justice. When Judge Humphreys sentenced him, he also admonished him to hope for no pardon, commutation of sentence, or reprieve; he expected no leniency, and smiled at death as those are said to do who perish in the consciousness of having passed a life of good deeds. He has frequently been visited by his mother, his niece, and two children, of whom he was very fond. Before going to bed on the last night he conversed pleasantly, and then slept as calmly as a child, and undisturbed by thoughts of his coming execution. Jenkins resolutely met his fate. At the conclusion of the reading of the death-warrant by the warden, Jenkins said:

"Well, Mr. Crooker, it is your duty. God's will be done, and soon I shall be with Christ."

General Crocker—Well, Jenkins, it affords us all consolation that you are prepared to meet your Lord.

Jenkins (emphatically)—As sure as the deed is done my soul will waft to glory. I'm prepared to meet my God, thanks be to his holy name. I know that he has a crown prepared for me, and I shall soon wear it. My respects to your officers. You have treated me kindly. All I can say to you is, continue in the path of virtue and I'll meet you.

His brother had entered the room while the death-warrant was being read, and stood with his head bowed, in one corner of the room, and as Jenkins finished the above remarks he took him by the hand, and throwing one arm about his neck said, while the tears were streaming down his cheeks,

"O God, here is my brother. I have done all I could for him; now I leave him to thee."

The brother then retired, with tears trickling down his cheeks. Jenkins then bid each one in the room good-bye, calling all by name, saying to them: "There's a crown that awaits us in glory. Press on. We will soon meet where there is no trouble. Glory to God. I'm going home." Having bid adieu to each one, a guard advanced and commenced to pinion his arms, and while doing so Jenkins jumped up, exclaiming, "Oh, I'll soon put on my crown. All things to hope, nothing to fear."

There were few dry eyes among the spectators. The procession walked out of the jail, the warden and deputy in advance, then two guards, then the prisoner, with a guard on either side, Jenkins walking with a firm step, and the colored ministers following him. He walked with a firm tread up to the steps, and immediately took his position beneath the fatal noose. The officers and ministers took their positions near the railing, and Rev. Mr. Draper lined out the hymn "Father, I stretch my hands to thee," which was sung by the ministers and others, Jenkins leading off and singing with a clear voice. Rev. Mr. Johnson offered a prayer, which, owing to the noise and confusion of the crowds on the outside of the walls, could not be heard by the spectators. He prayed God to receive Jenkins's soul as it crossed the shadow. On rising from their knees, the ministers bade the unfortunate man good-bye, and turned their heads. Jenkins then with a loud voice exclaimed: "Farewell, world! farewell, friends! I am going to live with Jesus, and all I can say is, follow me. Hallelujah."

His legs had been tied while this was being said, and the black cap having been produced, the guards taking him by the hand, he said to them: "Good-bye; I want to see you in paradise."

To General Crocker he said: "I thank you for your kindness. I'm going to Jesus in glory. Will you meet me there?" To James Nelson, the colored cook, he said: "Jim, I wish you well, and hope to meet you in heaven. God bless you all, and I hope to meet you all in heaven."

The black cap was then drawn over his face, and the signal was given, the trap fell with a plunge, and Jenkins was launched into eternity. The shoulders gave two or three shrugs and the legs quivered a few moments.

There are eight persons in the jail who have been indicted for murder in the first degree, and one under sentence to be hung.

YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN.—A lively sermon on the "Vice of the Age" was preached in St. Louis recently, by Rev. Dr. Holland, of that city, and in the course of his remarks he said: "The middle classes spend their income in keeping up false appearances. They, too, must wear dove colored pantaloons and shiny boots. They must wear diamond studs and seal rings, and carry young ladies to the opera, in hired carriages, at the rate of three hours' use for three days wages. They must take a turn now and then at billiards, stand treat now and then to the cocktails, bet upon their veracity, when called in question, and last of all, lest they should be deemed timid, must demonstrate their nerve by 'fighting the tiger,' until it claws the last dime out of their pockets, and claws lasting scratches upon their souls. The only safeguard against vice is work; not work as the slave, who works to eat and eats to work, but work to reach a higher plane of effort, not only of the body but of the mind—work, wha ever it be, whether for a day, a week, a month, or a lifetime, honestly and cheerfully, as one who expects to contemplate its results forever.

CANARY BIRDS.—Hang the cage always where drafts do not strike the bird. Give healthy birds canary and rape seed, plenty of fresh water, cuttle fish bone, and clean gravel on the bottom of the cage often. Also, give the birds fresh water to bathe in every day. After they have bathed remove the dish, which should be shallow. Never have the room overheated. At night, when the fire has gone down, if it is very cold, throw a thin cloth over the cage. A little pepper occasionally regulates them. Do not give them cake or sugar. When moulting, feed them on rape seed slightly moistened. Hard-boiled egg and cracker grated are excellent. Bad seed will kill birds. Cabbage and sweet apples are good for them, and now and then a fig. With moderate care the little songsters will repay your attention with sweet notes of joy.—*Western Rural.*

The Cuban insurgents attacked the town of Guisa, and burned fifty houses. They were encountered by Government troops, and in the engagement seven insurgents and three Spaniards were killed. Among the former was the leader Nunez, who was killed by his former companion, Pepillo Gonzalez.

Weekly Review---New York Market.

BREADSTUFFS.—The flour market is quiet and unchanged. Sales at $5 75a6 10 for superfine state; $6 80a7 60 for choice do.; $5 75a6 10 for superfine western; and $7 10a9 20 for trade brands. Southern Flour—is quiet and unchanged; sales at $7 10a9 10 for common to fair extra, and $9 15a12 00 for good to choice extra.

Rye Flour—is steady; sales at $4 75a $6 15.

Corn Meal—is quiet.

Grain.—The wheat market is quiet at $1 44a1 51 for No. 2 spring, afloat, and $1 56a1 58 for No. 1 do.

Corn—is a shade firmer; sales at 64c. for steamer western mixed; and 65c. for sail do.

Rye—is quiet.

Barley—is dull

Barley Malt—is quiet.

Oats—are quiet and unchanged; sales at 44a50c. for white, and 47a48c. for old western mixed.

WHISKEY—is quiet at 96¼c.

PROVISIONS.—Pork—dull and lower; sales at $15 50a15 75 for new mess, and $15 for prime mess.

Beef—is dull; with sales at $4 00a8 50 for new plain mess; $8 50a10 00 for new extra mess.

Tierce Beef—is nominal at $13a$14 for prime mess, and $17a$19 for India mess.

Beef Hams—are quiet at $33.

Cut Meats—are steady at 7c. for shoulders and 15c. for hams.

Middles—are firm.

Lard—is unchanged; sales at 8¼a8¾c. for steam, and 9c. for kettle rendered.

Butter—is a trifle more active, at 10a 16c. for western, and 22a28c. for state.

Cheese—is quiet at 11a 15c. for common to fine.

TALLOW—is quiet at 9a9¼c.

COFFEE.—The market for Brazil coffee is firm but not active, at 15a18c. gold for Rio. No sales of importance are reported.

PETROLEUM—is firm at 27½ for standard white, and 14¾c. for crude oil in bulk.

MOLASSES—is dull and prices are entirely nominal.

SUGARS.—Raws are firm at 9¼a9¾c. for fair to good refining.

RICE—is firm at 7¼a8¼c. for Carolina.

A Gigantic Pie Bakery.

Pie baking may be called a new industry, and, at the same time, one essentially American. For the benefit of our foreign readers, we explain that in the United States a "pie" is the synonymous term for the English "tart" or French "tourte," meaning a compound generally suggestive of dire misery to dyspeptics, composed of fruit and two crusts of paste. The thick deep pastry of the venison or beef of England and *foie gras* of France have their counterparts among us as pot pies, of which the principal contents are chicken. Their "shell," if we may be allowed to use a scientific term in the connection, is New England, where, with the traditional pork and beans, they form a staple exercise for the ostrich like digestive organs of our Yankee brethren.

Four great firms have united their forces in this city and have formed the New York Pie Baking Company. Fifty thousand pies are daily manufactured, and we are informed that, in event of a strong demand, as many as 65,000 can be supplied. The capital stock of the company is $300,000. The buildings are constructed of brick, and are admirably arranged for the purpose intended. They are three stories high, with basement, forming the letter L, occupying four full lots twenty-five by one hundred feet, making a total of one hundred and fifty feet either way. The office is located on the second floor of 82 Sullivan St. The first or ground floor is used as a retail department. In the rear are located the bakery, storerooms, ice house, wagon sheds, etc. In the basement are affixed the ovens, ten in number, measuring ten by twelve feet, where also is in operation a new rotary device, which alone will bake nine hundred pies per hour. The first floor above is apportioned to the engine, boiler and delivery rooms. The second floor is the pastry department, where the mixing of the dough is done, and the third floor is given to the preparation of fruit, etc. On this floor is stationed a huge range, capable of cooking ten barrels of fruit at once, also two huge copper kettles with a capacity of two barrels each. An Otis elevator is brought into service here, to hoist and lower the pies and material of which they are composed.

The weekly consumption of material is 140 barrels of flour, 42,000 pounds of sugar, 5,000 pounds of lard, 500 barrels of apples, 60,000 pounds pumpkins and squashes, 60,000 eggs, 500 bushels berries in their season, 800 pounds of beef for mince, 1,500 pounds cocoanut, 100 boxes of lemons, and spices accordingly. They also have in constant use about 150,000 pie plates, and give employment to 100 workmen, running 35 wagons.—*Scientific American.*

New York Dry Goods Market.

Wholesale dullness has been the feature of the domestic dry goods market the past week. The Boston fire caused fresh excitement among dealers. Losses have not been definitely ascertained as yet. Undoubtedly extensions of time will have to be given in numerous cases, but no large failures are anticipated. The loss on wool is very great. The Boston *Advertiser* says: "All the domestic wool in the city has been burned, and the total number of pounds of domestic and foreign fleece and pulled wool cannot fall short of eight million pounds, while the entire stock remaining in this market consists of foreign wool and is less than 8,000 bales." The agents have advanced their prices on woolens from 7½ per cent. to 10 per cent. but the market is merely nominal.

Brown Sheetings and shirtings are in good demand for heavy standard and medium weights.

Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings have been quiet.

Ticks, Checks and Stripes are firm.

Prints have been in moderate request for filling orders, with no change in prices.

Dress Goods maintain their prices.

In Shawls prices are irregular.

FOREIGN DRY GOODS.

Prices continue steady in foreign goods. On Dress goods a demand has been shown for cloth colored cashmeres, Irish and French Poplins, etc. Silks have not displayed much activity during the week. Silk velvet have been quiet.

Woolens are still quiet for this season. Hosiery has been fairly active.

FOWLS THAT EAT FEATHERS.—Hens need animal food; they should have a fresh liver given them to peck at, which they would find more satisfactory diet than feathers, and straightway take a new departure. If livers cannot be procured, butchers' offal or any fresh meat would do as a substitute, but the softness of the liver makes it very agreeable to them. They should also be furnished with a drink made by dissolving a piece of copperas as large as a white bean in a quart of water.

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.—Porter C. Bliss, United States Charge d'Affaires of the City of Mexico, telegraphs to Thomas T. Wilson, United States consul at Matamoros, that the steamer Guatemala, of the Panama and Acapulco line, was wrecked on the bar of Sanala, and twenty-three lives were lost. Those saved are at Tehuantepec, awaiting transportation.

OXEN IN NEW YORK.—New York business men during the horse distemper there had to resort to oxen and hired agents in the country for them. Many went from Putnam and Orange counties, and the prices ranged from $8 to $12 per day for a yoke with driver accompanying. The freight on a pair of oxen from there to New York was $3 to $5.

Queen Victoria was so much pleased with the five barrels of apples presented to her last fall by some Michigan fruit-growers that she this year sent an order to that State for 14 times as many for winter use.

It iz a great deal eazier tew be a philosopher after a man haz had hiz dinner, than it iz when he don't know where he iz agoing tew get it.

Lady Loafers.

A cynical Anonyma writes to the Cincinnati *Commercial* as follows:

Sometimes it seems to me that the whole social life of women is based upon two ideas—aping and envy. The woman who lives in two little back rooms upstairs, apes and envies the woman who has a whole house to herself. The woman who has a small house apes and envies the woman with a large house, and the woman with a large house is in a steady fever of fear and fretting lest she be not recognized and visited by the woman who has a stone front house and a circus chariot with a clown dressed up in buttons. No matter how high up a woman climbs upon the social ladder, there is always still some higher height which she can't scale, some other woman over her head who looks down upon her, and gives her days and nights of jealousy and headache. Not a blessed woman of them all is happy and content in the soul where-in fate has planted her, but must needs spend her best time and strength in frantic efforts to pull herself by the roots and transplant herself somewhere else. The snobs who ride in circus chariots curl up their noses at the schoolmistresses, the schoolmistresses look down from infinite heights upon the clerks and dressmakers, and the clerks and dressmakers in turn pay it off with interest upon the kitchen girls. What nonsense, what supreme tomfoolery it all is. Is a schoolmistress any better or higher up than a washwoman? Not a bit. And are not the schoolmistress and the washwoman both infinitely better and higher up than the lady loafers, the—the Stofe Moores of the feminine sex, in short? Yea, verily.

Women are the most absurd creatures, all owing to the silly fancy that it is ladylike to be a loafer. A little time ago one of my small busy housekeeper friends asked a lady loafer caller what had become of her sister.

"She goes down town every day, now," says the lady loafer, hesitatingly.

"Is she at work?" quoth the housekeeper.

"Well, ye—yes," says the lady loafer, still more hesitatingly.

"What does she do?" asked my friend.

The lady loafer stammered and backed off painfully, two or three times, and finally made a clean breast of it, thusly:

"She—she—she has charge of the trimmings in a—dressmaking establishment. She has nothing to do with the dress-making. She has charge of the trimmings. It's not a common dress-making establishment. It's one of the fashionable dress-makers. She won't make a dress for a poor person."

"Oh, glory! fan me with a cabbage leaf!," quoth my friend, the small, busy housekeeper.

The idea of a body's dressmaker setting herself to be "his astocracy." The laurels of the lady loafers in the circus chariots are quite faded and withered after that. And yet, why not a dressmaker? Isn't money made at dress making quite as aristocratic as money made with pork, whiskey, hides, soap, tallow, and tobacco? Those are the material foundation upon which our American nobility found their airy castles of aristocracy, you know, and I'm sure dressmaking is quite as high and honorable as any of them.

Man's Age.

Professor Faraday believed in Flourin's physiological theory that the age of man is one hundred years. The duration of life, he says, is to be measured by the time of growth. When once the bones and epiphyses are united, the body grows no more, and it is at twenty years this union is effected in man.

In the camel it takes place at eight, in the horse at five, in the lion at four, in the dog at two, in the rabbit at one. The natural termination of life is five times that of the development period. Man being twenty years in growing, his life five times twenty years, that is to say, one hundred years; the camel is eight years in growing, and lives forty years; the horse is five years in growing and lives twenty-five years; and so on with other animals.

The man who does not die from disease lives from eighty to a hundred years. Providence has given man a century of life, but he does not attain it because he inherits disease, eats an unwholesome food, gives license to his passions, and permits vexation to disturb his healthy equipoise; he does not die, he kills himself.

Life may be divided into two equal halves—growth and decline, and these into infancy, youth, virility and age. Infancy extends to the twentieth year, youth to the fiftieth—because it is during this period that the tissue becomes firm; virility from fifty to seventy-five, during which the organism remains complete; and at seventy-five old age commences, to last a long or short time, as the diminution of reserved forces is hastened or retarded.

LONG FURROWS IN PLOWING.—A German agricultural paper prints a plea for long furrows. The turning of the plow and the commencing of a new furrow require more exertion in the plowman and the team than continued work on a straight line; and how great may really be the loss of time from frequent interruptions in short turns may be shown by the following calculations:—In a field 225 feet long, five and a half hours out of ten are used in re-directing the plow; with a length of 575 feet, four hours are sufficient for the purpose; and when the plow can proceed without interruption for 800 feet, only one and a-half hour of the daily working time is consumed.

THE PLEASURES OF NUTTING.—A little country boy ran away from school on Wednesday to go nutting. During the expedition he fell twice out of one tree, to the immediate danger of breaking his neck, was licked by one of the other boys whose breath was materially lessened by stumbling against his stomach, ran a sliver into his knee, and was bitten on the neck by a new kind of bug. When he got home his father anointed him with the boss end of a billiard cue, and the next day at school the teacher escorted him twice around the room by his sorest ear. He says that nuts are so wormy that it dont pay to go after them.

CHEESE.—The export cheese trade of the United States is immense and is growing larger every year. The quantity of cheese exported from New York alone, last week, amounted to 1,798,677 pounds, of which 1,147,554 pounds went to Liverpool. The consumption of cheese in Europe is enormous. Paris consumes about 11,000,000 pounds, and all France not less than 200,000,000 pounds annually. Most of the American cheese sent abroad is of the factory make, and of a quality equal to the best English. From November to October 15, inclusive, New York has exported 65,670,781 pounds.

NO PITY.—In regard to the complaint of Michael Davitt, one of the Fenian prisoners taken while distributing arms among his friends, that he is cruelly treated by his jailors, the English premier has caused investigations to be made, the result of which is, in the Premier's words, "to confirm me in the conviction at which the Government has arrived, that we should deviate from our public duties and compromise the interests of the community were we to admit any claim to exceptional favor in" such cases as that of Davitt.

GERMAN EMIGRATION TO AMERICA.—Information has been received by the Department of State, at Washington, to the effect that the statement in July last, that the German government was seeking to prevent emigration to the United States, and has adopted stringent measures for that purpose, is denied by that government, which disclaims having issued orders interfering with or forbidding the emigration of its citizens to this country.

MRS FAIR doesn't appear to value he life very highly after all the trouble that was taken to save it and the scandal upon the administration of law that was caused by her continuing to live. She agreed to pay her counsel $2,500 at the beginning and the same amount at the end of each of her trials. Having paid the first instalment she repudiates the rest of the contract and declares that she has paid all that the services were worth.

Late Dinner Hours.

A medical journal recently, in condemning late hours for dinner, stated that within four hundred years the dinner hour has gradually moved through twelve hours of the day—from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. It is a curious fact that the fondness for late hours has progressed with the growth of civilization; but it is not difficult to account for this change of habit. Four centuries ago the custom in England and throughout a large portion of Europe was for the family to take their meals at the same time and at the same table with the domestics and all persons employed by the head of the house, and this custom was observed by the highest noble as well as by the most humble farmer. Everybody rose about the same hour in the morning, and the ladies of the house superintended the business of the kitchen. Moreover, as the system of lighting the interior of dwellings was in a very imperfect state—the means usually resorted to being the burning of pine torches or of oil and fat in clumsy lamps, or the kindling of a roaring fire—it became a necessity to make use of as much daylight as possible; hence the early hours which, it is said, our ancestors were so fond of, and the philosophy of which the embodied in the proverbs, "Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise;" and "To rise at five, to dine at nine, to sup at five, to bed at nine, makes a man live to ninety-nine."

They were a hardy race, both male and female, living much in the open air, and taking a vast amount of physical exercise; but it is by no means certain that the duration of life was greater with them than it is with us; indeed, it may be doubted if it was so great. And they have obtained more credit for their early rising and retiring than they deserve; they had but few inducements to sit up late; they had very little literature, and what they had could only be read by a few; their music and games were in a rude and primitive condition, and they were accustomed to gorge themselves, and to drink to such an extent, that it would have been a difficult matter for them to keep their eyes open long after supper. They took four meals a day, all of them substantial. Henry I. endeavored to reduce the number to two, the principal meal to be taken at 3 o'clock in the morning, and the supper at 5 in the afternoon; but he was unable to carry out this design. It would have been contrary to nature and very injurious if he had carried it out, and so it was very properly resisted. In Edward III.'s time (1327—1377), the usual dinner hour was nine in the morning. A century or so later, in Edward IV.'s time (1461—1473), the general hour of breakfast with the nobility, whose meals were considerably earlier than those of tradesmen, yeomen, etc., was 7 o'clock; dinner was served at 10 in the morning, and it generally lasted three hours; supper followed at 4, and there was a collection at 9, before retiring. This collection consisted of beer and spiced wine. During the reigns of Edward IV., Mary, and Elizabeth (1574—1603), the hours became later. The nobility, gentry and students dined at 11 in the forenoon, and supped between 5 and 6 in the afternoon, but the merchants, especially those of London, did not dine before 12, and they supped at 6; the farmers dined at noon and supped at 7 or 8 o'clock. Toward the close of Elizabeth's reign (1600), the dinner hour was changed from 11 to 12, and this remained the hour until the time of William III. (1688—1702.)

The entire change in the habits of the people of England, which took place after the restoration of Charles II. (1660), contributed to increase the lateness of the hours for everything. It became fashionable for people of rank and fortune to have breakfast in bed and to hold receptions by the bedside. The ancient habit of all the members of the household taking their meals together was abrogated. Domestic followers and retainers came to be looked upon as "servants," and were treated as strangers to the family. They were limited to certain hours for their meals, and these hours were not allowed to interfere with those of their masters. Hence, it became necessary to prepare two sets of meals in every household where there were servants—one for the latter and one for the family. This led at the roof of the modern late hours. As the apartments occupied during the day by the family had to be cleaned and put in order so as to be fit to receive them when they rose in the morning, the family refrained from rising until the domestics had time to do this. Another cause of late hours has been the vastly improved lighting up of the interior of houses. Even the old wax and tallow candles were a great improvement on what went before; then came the Argand lamp, and other brilliant lamps, chandeliers, and lastly, gas, which have entirely obviated the inconvenience which our ancestors suffered from darkness. The great pressure of business is still another cause. This is so severe, nowadays, in large cities, that men engaged in professional and mercantile pursuits cannot spare the time to do more than take lunch in the middle of the day, so they postpone their dinner until the close of their day's work. But still another, and, perhaps, a more potent cause than all for late dinners, is the suburban railway. In very large cities men of business are no longer, as formerly, compelled to reside near their stores or offices; they can now, by means of railways or horse-cars, be conveyed from suburban residences to their places of business in less time than it took their fathers to walk from their town houses; hence, they have more time to devote to business, if need be, and they retire, when it is over, to their families, at a later hour.

Drinking in San Francisco.

A correspondent in speaking of the extent to which drinking was carried only a few years ago in San Francisco, says: It is said that the Arabs have a thousand names to designate the lion. Scarcely less multitudinous was the California drinking vocabulary. "From the time the habitual drinker takes his morning cock-tail, to stimulate an appetite for breakfast, he supplies himself with an indefinite number of racy little compounds that have the effect of keeping him always more or less primed. And where saloons line the streets, and you can not meet a friend, or make a new acquaintance, or strike a bargain without an invitation to drink, which amounts to a command—and where the days are hot, and you see men issuing from the saloons licking their lips after their iced mint-juleps—and where Brown, who has a party with him, meets you as you enter the saloon, and says 'Join us'—and where it is the fashion to accept such invitations, and rude to refuse them—what can a thirsty man do? One reason," he continues, "for so many drinks being consumed is the fact that there is ever some liberal soul who is not content till he has ranged some twenty of his acquaintances at the bar; and when each one is supplied with a 'drink,' he says, 'My respects to you, gentlemen;' when the twenty heads are simultaneously thrown back, and down go 'Straight brandies,' 'Queen Charlottes,' 'Stone fences,' and so on through the whole score."

Where there are so many ready to treat, there can of course be no lack of those willing to avail themselves of any chance of coming in for a share of the general order for "drinks for the crowd." There is a story told of a waggish old Judge who was wont to find some sport in taking advantage of the propensity of these hangers-on to indulge their bibulous propensities at the expense of others. "Come, let us all take a drink," he would exclaim to the thirsty group in waiting for such a summons. The bar is forthwith lined with the motley crowd, each ordering his favorite tipple. At the word of command from the Judge the potations are simultaneously disposed of. "And now," the proposer would say, drawing a long breath of satisfaction, "now let's all pay for our drinks," which each would sorrowfully proceed to do.

The Masonic Lodge at Strasburg having been informed that it could not be allowed to keep up its connection with the Grand Orient of France, has resolved to break up rather than be affiliated to a German superior.

Information about any *Railroad Bonds* can be obtained if you write to CHARLES W. HASSLER, No. 7 Wall St., N. Y. *

A colony of English sparrows settled in Reading, Pa., a year or two ago, since when they have increased so largely, that now every street in the city is said to be al